

HOME NEWS

Hard-line attitude of newspaper management emerges from papers leaked to strikers

From Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial
Correspondent
Darlington

A secret document circulated to managers of Westminster Press newspapers, giving detailed suggestions for disrupting negotiations on house agreements, delaying settlements and limiting concessions on wages, maternity leave, sub-bathal leave and sick pay, was disclosed yesterday by the Darlington branch of the National Union of Journalists, into whose hands the document has fallen.

Mr Michael Duggan, father (chairman) of the union's joint chapels (office branches) at Darlington, who is leading the 12-week-old strike for a closed shop at North of England Newspapers, part of the Westminster Press group, described the document as "a blueprint for disaster in the field of industrial relations".

Mr Duggan said the document, entitled, "A guide for a model house agreement", disclosed the true attitudes of the group and dispelled its public image of having the interests of employees at heart.

He said the document, signed by Mr William Gibson, group industrial relations adviser, and son of Lord Gibson, chairman of Pearson Longman Publishing, of which Westminster Press is a subsidiary, was dated June 20, 1977, two and a half weeks after the Darlington strike started when the group was offering to negotiate a house agreement.

The guide is wide-ranging and contains such passages as the following: "If managers wish to deliberately delay the

negotiations the following tactics can be used: the duration of meetings can be limited to one hour and the frequency limited to one meeting a week. Also managers can insist that they do not move on to discuss the next clause in the agreement until the one before has been agreed and agreed. This again will continually delay negotiations."

Other recommendations tell managers to avoid agreements on maternity leave, sub-bathal leave, sick pay, to insist on extra limits for union chapel meetings and to reserve the right to cut pay for office time spent in them, to refuse extra payment for writing advertising features and to insist in any agreement that chapel officials must ask permission every time they want to use the telephone on chapel business.

Mr Duggan said the 108 striking journalists, who work on 10 North of England newspapers, had been suspicious when the company had offered to talk about wages and conditions. He said: "The sudden transformation from wicked witch to good fairy seemed strange to us." The difference between the public image of Westminster Press and reality pointed to cynicism almost beyond belief.

Mr Duggan said that on Tuesday Mr David Ross, chairman of the NUJ's central London branch, and Mr Hugh Law, chairman of the Westminster Press London office chapel, had met Mr Frank Barlow, general manager of Westminster Press, and had confronted them with the document.

After an acknowledgment that Mr Gibson had signed the document as "an officer of Westminster Press" and an indication that Mr Barlow knew from where the document had been leaked, the meeting had been terminated. Mr Duggan said that at no time had the management representatives denied originating the document.

Mr Lawrence said: "The guide to managers is another example of how the company regards journalists with contempt and intends to do its utmost to restrain their pay and conditions."

Mr Duggan observed: "During the present strike the firm has trumpeted its willingness to reopen negotiations on a house agreement. It has been widely admitted by Westminster Press representatives that journalists at Darlington get a raw deal."

"Yet two and a half weeks after our strike began the firm produced house agreement guidelines which must be withdrawn and intended to do its utmost to restrain their pay and conditions."

Another "leaked" document to come the way of the NUJ is a guide to recent Acts of Parliament affecting employment. It uses phrases such as: "It is now extremely difficult to dismiss anyone" and "the law thus denies employers a convenient method of ridding the company of troublemakers after industrial action".

Management reply: Mr Nicholas Herbert, editorial director of

Westminster Press, said last night that several years previously the NUJ had issued a detailed 12-page document described as a model house agreement. "This was presented to us at several divisions with very slight local modifications. It was not unusual that we should have developed a document in response to this."

"In April, 1975, we issued guidance to our managers and editors on house agreements. This year we updated the document in the light of new employment legislation and distributed it widely to managers and editors. The NUJ have apparently obtained a copy."

Although one would not particularly wish a working document like this to get wide distribution, there is nothing in it that we regard as particularly sensitive. It is natural enough to discuss negotiating tactics in such a document. Doubtless the NUJ does the same."

"What is interesting is that in the version circulated from the London office chapel no mention is made of the fact that we have no objections to negotiating banding structures locally to deal with journalists' salaries. This is consistent with our view that the negotiation of wages and conditions is a proper function of union chapels locally, provided the negotiations are geared to the national agreements."

Mr Herbert added: "We also place strong emphasis on the need to use such agreements to reward merit and to avoid any suggestion that a closed shop is recognized."

Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, said last night that he would not seek to intervene in a radio discussion with Lord Denning recently (the programme is now known in legal circles as the Tom and Les show) a judge was reported to have uttered "Next, he'll be taking over from Robin Day".

The anecdote illustrates not only the slight undercurrent of envy that Sir Leslie's popularity and reputation sometimes evoke among his colleagues, but also the astonishment they feel at the scope and versatility of his activities. He has now completed his third important and consequential inquiry into a subject of great sensitivity, the others being on the 1963 riot in Northern Ireland and the Red Lion Square disturbances.

During the Grunwick inquiry it was announced that from September 1 he will serve as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, a law lord—and become Lord Scarman. The appointment caused a few raised eyebrows in the Temple, since he had been widely expected to become Master of the Rolls when Lord Denning retires from the post, which, however, he shows no signs of doing.

There is nothing to stop a law lord from becoming Master of the Rolls (Lord Denning himself did so) but the general feeling is that Sir Leslie, now 60, cannot have too much time to be at his post before the day decides that a younger man is needed, who would be able to spend at least a decade in the job.

Mr Rees cool on march riot inquiry

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, said last night that he would not seek to intervene in a radio discussion with Lord Denning recently (the programme is now known in legal circles as the Tom and Les show) a judge was reported to have uttered "Next, he'll be taking over from Robin Day".

The anecdote illustrates not only the slight undercurrent of envy that Sir Leslie's popularity and reputation sometimes evoke among his colleagues, but also the astonishment they feel at the scope and versatility of his activities. He has now completed his third important and consequential inquiry into a subject of great sensitivity, the others being on the 1963 riot in Northern Ireland and the Red Lion Square disturbances.

During the Grunwick inquiry it was announced that from September 1 he will serve as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, a law lord—and become Lord Scarman. The appointment caused a few raised eyebrows in the Temple, since he had been widely expected to become Master of the Rolls when Lord Denning retires from the post, which, however, he shows no signs of doing.

There is nothing to stop a law lord from becoming Master of the Rolls (Lord Denning himself did so) but the general feeling is that Sir Leslie, now 60, cannot have too much time to be at his post before the day decides that a younger man is needed, who would be able to spend at least a decade in the job.

GRUNWICK/SCARMAN REPORT

Man in the news: A veteran of inquiries

Neither cloistered judge nor rebel

By Marcel Berlins

After Lord Justice Scarman had played the part of the interviewer in a radio discussion with Lord Denning recently (the programme is now known in legal circles as the Tom and Les show) a judge was reported to have uttered "Next, he'll be taking over from Robin Day".

The anecdote illustrates not only the slight undercurrent of envy that Sir Leslie's popularity and reputation sometimes evoke among his colleagues, but also the astonishment they feel at the scope and versatility of his activities. He has now completed his third important and consequential inquiry into a subject of great sensitivity, the others being on the 1963 riot in Northern Ireland and the Red Lion Square disturbances.

During the Grunwick inquiry it was announced that from September 1 he will serve as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, a law lord—and become Lord Scarman. The appointment caused a few raised eyebrows in the Temple, since he had been widely expected to become Master of the Rolls when Lord Denning retires from the post, which, however, he shows no signs of doing.

There is nothing to stop a law lord from becoming Master of the Rolls (Lord Denning himself did so) but the general feeling is that Sir Leslie, now 60, cannot have too much time to be at his post before the day decides that a younger man is needed, who would be able to spend at least a decade in the job.



Lord Justice Scarman: More of a public figure than his fellow judges.

figure than any of his fellow judges. He does not seek the limelight, but when he has reached it, he has, in contrast to some of his colleagues, shown himself completely at ease in it.

The combination of his talents perhaps seen at its best in the way he has conducted the inquiries he has chaired. Each time the issue has been recalcitrant with bitter, mutual suspicion and uncompromising attitudes by the various interests represented. Each time his lack of pomposity and his ability to gain the respect of witnesses whatever their status or class and to make them feel relaxed has defused the tension. Honour is never far from the surface, but it is not the laboured, verbose kind so favoured by lawyers.

His put-down of counsel whom he thought to be using terms incomprehensible to an Asian witness, giving evidence in the Grunwick inquiry, and to be bullying her, was a model of its kind: polite, soft-voiced yet implacably firm.

In spite of his many deviations from the snags of the common law, he is no revolutionary about legal tradition. A solid and active man of his law, sitting on its committees, with a particular interest in legal education, he is in no sense an outsider.

Whilst his cordialities to the world outside are not totally approved of by some of his judicial colleagues, he is still very much part of their establishment, and greatly liked within it.

NF man quits politics after attack

By Anthony Reed-Herbert

National Front candidate in last week's by-election at Birmingham, Ladywood, said yesterday that he was giving up politics after a sustained vendetta of hate, culminating in a shotgun attack on his brother on Wednesday night.

Front officials said the attack was only the latest blow in a campaign of intimidation against their prospective parliamentary candidates.

During the Ladywood campaign, in which Mr Reed-Herbert beat the Liberals into fourth place, his wife received several threatening telephone calls.

"One of the said 'Kiss Emma goodbye, we're coming for you tonight', he said. Emma is his daughter, aged 18 months."

He said he was handing to the police a letter warning that he and his family were the first targets "in a bid to rid the east Midlands of people like you."

The letter, which he said, was signed by an official of an anti-racistist organisation, added: "You and your family are at our mercy. We know where you work and where you and your family go, so you can't escape us."

In Wednesday night's attack, Mr Reed-Herbert said, a shotgun was fired at his brother, Nicholas, aged 24, as he sat in his antique shop at Newmarket. "It came within an inch and a half of hitting him and killing him," he said. "I am satisfied that the attack was made purely through political motives."

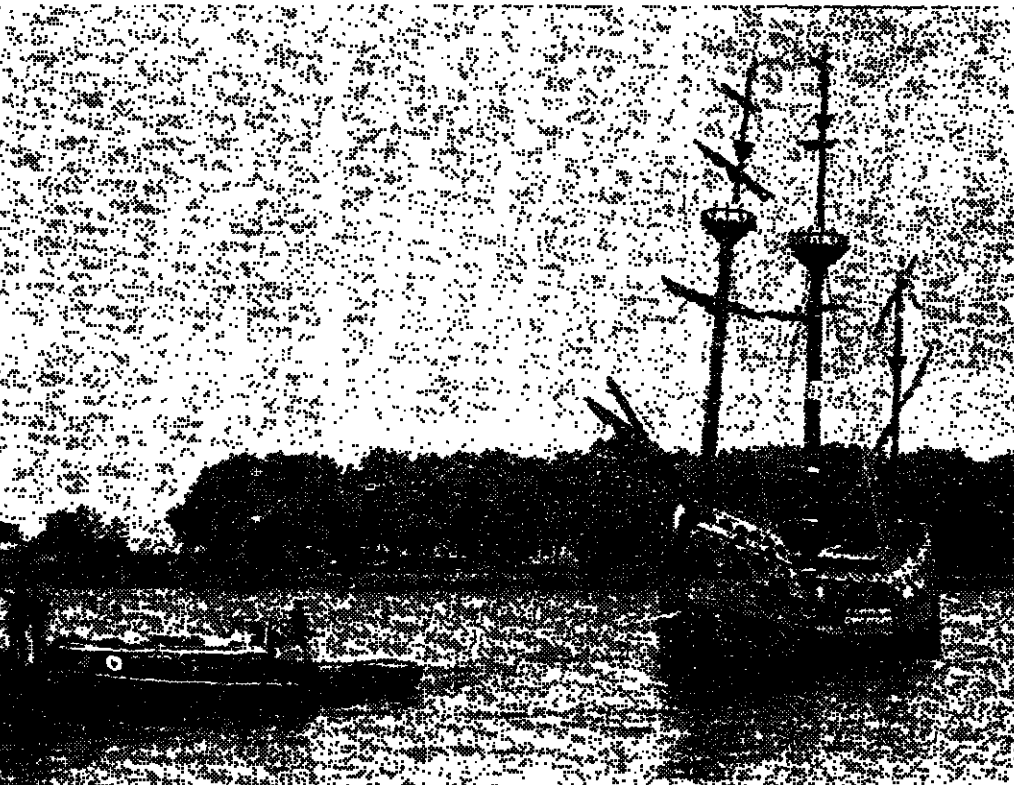
Mr Reed-Herbert said he had no choice but to resign for the safety of his family. "These bastards have given me no alternative."

Neither his brother nor any member of his family were injured in any way with the attack, National Front work, he added.

Suffolk police said they were investigating the incident. After it was seen that the party's prospective candidate for Stockport, said yesterday that a £300 plate glass window at his car showroom in Hazel Grove, Manchester, was smashed two days ago. "Then yesterday, I had a telephone call from a man, who said: 'Last night it was your window. Next time we are going to kill you.'"

Mr Warburton said that on Wednesday evening he stood in the showroom for half an hour with all the lights on "just to show them I am not frightened of them."

Two days ago the National Front received the resignation of Mr Ian Bunce, former prospective parliamentary candidate for Dundee. Mr Bunce's wife said yesterday that he had resigned after "nazi" slogans had been daubed on the walls of their home.



A half-size model of the Great Harry, commissioned by Henry VIII in 1514, being towed up the Thames yesterday to Greenwich Pier. It has been built by boys from Woolwich YMCA under the Government's job-creation scheme.

Mass premiere at festival given incomplete

From William Munn
Gloucester

A new work commissioned from Mr Malcolm Williamson, Master of the Queen's Music, to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Three Choirs Festival had to be given incomplete at its world premiere in Gloucester Cathedral last night because the orchestral score was not ready in time.

Mass of Christ the King is dedicated to the Queen on the occasion of her silver jubilee; Mr Williamson intends it to celebrate "the treasured British alliance of Christianity and monarchy". He has set the Ordinary of the Mass interspersed with the Proper of the Feast (instituted by Pope Pius XI at the close of the 1925 jubilee year, shortly before the birth of the Queen) and including the hymn of Christ the King, Te Deum and Benedictus.

The Queen has permitted the inscription of the Agnus Dei to the memory of Benjamin Britten under the impress of whose death last year the movement was composed. The work employs four vocal soloists, large and small choruses, and orchestra.

At the rehearsal yesterday afternoon the Festival Chorus voiced its loyalty to the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and to Mr John Sanders, the festival conductor, under the nerve-racking circumstances. The orchestral score has been arriving piecemeal in Gloucester by train, day by day.

Boatmen save nine scouts washed off breakwater

From William Munn
Gloucester

Nine scouts washed from Alderney harbour breakwater by heavy weather yesterday were rescued by boatmen from inside the harbour.

A big sea and air search was begun, however, in case any other people had been washed away. Six of the nine scouts were taken to hospital for observation.

Four women and a man were taken off a catamaran during storm in the Channel on Wednesday night. A diver from a Royal Navy helicopter, Petty Officer Raymond Higginson, swam through heavy seas to reach the vessel off the late of Wight.

Four other members of the crew were rescued and the catamaran, which was heading for Cherbourg from Portsmouth, was towed into Yarmouth by a lifeboat.

Hospital payroll raiders shoot at policeman

From William Munn
Gloucester

Police Constable Clive Mabry was shot at twice yesterday as raiders fled through the outpatients department of Greenley District Hospital, where he was being treated for injuries inflicted in the recent Lewisham riots.

The gang of three had ambushed security guards inside the hospital and grabbed a bag estimated to contain £10,000 in cash.

The raiders, who forced the security men at pistol point to lie on the floor, were seen by PC Mabry, aged 30, heading for the emergency exit in the outpatients department. He chased them but they reached a car, which was later found abandoned.

In Grange Road, Bermondsey, south-east London, six raiders shot at a guard, hitting him in the shoulder, and escaped with £119,000 in cash when they ambushed a security van yesterday about 10.15 am, delivering wages to Croda Galatin.

Strike organizers seek more sanctions if firm fails to respond to report

Continued from page 1

The company was clearly stunned yesterday by the findings of the report. It had been expecting, at worst, to get no more than a rebuke for some of its tactics. There was also a feeling that the Scarman inquiry would make no recommendations, merely stating the facts as they were.

If the company now refuses to accept the Scarman recommendations or if talks between the company and Apex break down, there is again the possibility of further mass picketing.

Mr Jack Dromey, secretary of Brent Trades Council and adviser to the Grunwick strike committee, said of the Scarman report yesterday: "If Grunwick accepts, it has a future; if it does not, it has none."

Speaking at a press conference given by the strike committee, he added: "A hand is out to George Ward, and he will have a week to consider his position. If there is no response we shall have to consider ways to use our industrial power to end the strike."

"Everything will be played at a very low key for the next seven days to allow Mr Ward to come out of his corner. We do not want to crow, we want to wait, and we do not want to do anything that would make a settlement more difficult."

He said Grunwick should accept the principle of reinstatement of those dismissed, and mediation constitutes the only reasonable way in which the dispute could be resolved.

"While these talks go on, and as we await the House of Lords' judgment on the Acts recommendations, I hope that both sides will make any move that would make a settlement more difficult."

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Wind direction and force are indicated by arrows. Rainfall is indicated by a cloud with raindrops. (Symbols are not to be used in the forecast.)



Cab rank rent up to £100 a week

British Rail has raised the rent for the taxi rank at Sheffield station, Essex, from £80 a year to £100 a week. It is used by Mr Lesley Shaw, who said he would be put out of business if he cannot operate without the rank. He said: "Each station is judged on the value of the site and we set a perfectly reasonable rent accordingly."

Four injured by blast in flats

Four people were hurt and one of them, Mr George Taylor, was sent to hospital yesterday after an explosion in a five-storey block of flats in Sheffield late on Wednesday.

The explosion, apparently caused by gas, severely cracked floors, and flats may have to be demolished.

60

Today

Sun rises: 6.3 am
Sun sets: 8.1 pm
Moon sets: 3.10 am
Fnh moon: August 28
Lighting up: 8.31 pm to 5.35 am
London water: London Bridge, 12.28 pm
6.5m (21.3ft), Avonmouth, 5.44 am, 11.5m (37.6ft), 6.18 pm
6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12.28 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft), 10.18 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft), 6.11 am, 6.5m (21.3ft), 12

Leading SDLP man in rift over 'sterile nationalism'

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A dispute broke out yesterday within the Social Democratic and Labour Party over attempts to move the party towards a more uncompromising attitude on Northern Ireland's future government.

Mr Paddy Devlin, a party founder and a former member of the powerful Executive, was accused of abandoning its socialist principles in favour of sterile Irish nationalism.

He said that his move was made because of growing discontent within the party. He accused it of abandoning its socialist principles in favour of sterile Irish nationalism.

Soldier loses hand in book-bomb blast

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

The security forces in Northern Ireland suspect that the illegal Unionist Volunteer Force, an extreme "loyalist" organisation, may be behind the sending of five book bombs addressed to republican families in Belfast. A soldier lost a hand and another soldier was injured when one exploded yesterday at the city's main postal sorting office.

Three similar bombs were found during a search which lasted most of the night and delayed mail deliveries in the Belfast area. The devices contain a 6oz stick of gelignite and an elaborate detonator system. All were addressed to republican families in the west and north of the city.

seek more sand
pond to report

[illegible]

HOME NEWS

Crimes involving use of shotguns rise by half in one year

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Offences involving the use of shotguns rose by almost half last year to 49 per cent, the Home Office says in its annual criminal statistics for England and Wales, issued yesterday.

The reported use of shotguns in robberies increased by 62 per cent over 1975.

The rise in the use of shotguns is part of a 21 per cent increase in reported indictable offences involving firearms generally, which compares with a rise of only 1 per cent in the total number of indictable offences or all kinds known to the police.

The report says: "The percentage increase in the reported use of firearms was greater than the percentage increase in any of the main groups of indictable offences recorded as known to the police."

A 27 per cent increase in the number of offences involving the use of airguns was reported.

The figures are bound to increase pressure on the Government for urgent action to tighten the law on the use of firearms. It intends to introduce more controls, but one of

the difficulties is said to be finding parliamentary time.

A circular has been sent to interested bodies seeking their views, so that they can be taken into account in framing legislation.

The statistics show that for the first time in four years there was a proportionate fall in the number of male aged between 17 and 20 found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences.

In the younger age group the fall seen in 1975 continued, with a 4 per cent decrease in 1976. Male juveniles and one of 5 per cent for females.

For all ages the numbers found guilty for every 100,000 of population rose by 2 per cent between 1975 and 1976.

Compared with population size, the police areas recording most crimes are London, Merseyside and Nottinghamshire.

The figures also show that the proportion of appeals leading to the quashing of a conviction or retrial has increased in the period 1972-1976 from about 7 per cent to about 10 per cent.

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1976 (Command 6909, Stationery Office, 27.15p).

Clearer food price marking aim

By Hugh Clayton
Grocers yesterday received plans for one of the gentlest price regulations the Government has issued. The suggested Price Marking (Food) Order, 1977, purports to make shopkeepers, who sell meat and drink, mark the price of all of it.

In principle the document marks a change in the direction of price policy on food from the particular to the general. Existing orders about the method of pricing apply to single foods.

In practice the planned order allows shopkeepers to sell food and drink almost exactly as they do now.

Its full weight will fall on supermarkets, where prices are already marked, and on smaller shops, where prices are marked on shelves or on labels and packets, will still be allowed to do so.

The proposed order says each price must be marked in a way that is clear and legible. But it adds: "The indication need not be adjacent to the goods and may be grouped with indications of prices for the sale of other goods."

Those who pin manufacturers' brightly printed price lists in awkward positions over frozen food cabinets will still be allowed to do so. Single price notices will be acceptable when stuck on walls over mounds of packets of sugar.

Support for wages councils cut

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The nine retail wages councils, which set minimum standards for wages for 1,200,000 people, should be merged to form two wages councils, the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) recommended yesterday. It supports the establishment of a wages council for food trades and another for non-food trades.

Draft orders for forming two wages councils were published by the Government in December, 1975. There were 130 objections, and Acas was asked to inquire into them. It found that, apart from one point of detail, the objections did not justify a recommendation of the merger proposal.

Merger proposals first emerged in a recommendation by the former Commission on Industrial Relations in June, 1972, suggesting a single council covering all trades.

The commission had found that the trade division of the nine councils was increasingly out of step with retailing practices. It reaffirmed the need for continued statutory wage regulation in retailing in some form.

Cyanide search

Police officers visited factories at Daventry, Northamptonshire, yesterday, trying to establish the source of cyanide traces found in a stream in which five cows were found dead.

Review call on legal rights of poll candidates

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

The Government should set up an expert committee to review the legal rights of electoral candidates in the aftermath of the Birmingham, Ladywood, by-election, Birmingham Community Relations Council suggested yesterday.

The Provost of Birmingham Cathedral, the Very Rev Basil Moss, chairman of the council, said that candidates of the extreme right or left, as at Ladywood, could claim the legal right to hold public meetings and the support of the police to maintain the peace.

"How, in this situation, can a theatre of violence be avoided? Would not any reform be at the expense of our democratic electoral rights?"

He suggested that a Parliamentary or public debate could be held after any review. He asked what the legal rights of electoral candidates were and whether they should be claimable by a candidate whose policy was racist or subversive.

He said that perhaps an appeal could be devised, perhaps under a Bill of Rights, perhaps to a court, under which the danger of a repetition of Ladywood could be faced and some conditions be legally imposed on the place, time and circumstance of the meeting proposed.

He added: "No device would be foolproof, but law should be made, on government initiative, for some way of reducing the risk of future theatres of violence."

The provost said that whether a National Front demonstration should be banned was a political and moral decision. Political decisions ought to be made by ministers accountable to Parliament and through it to the whole community.

For politicians to push this on to the chief constables is both cowardly and unfair to the police, he said.

NI changes for clergy

The National Insurance Advisory Committee is considering changes to enable ministers of religion to qualify for the additional pension under the new state scheme, for which arrangements begin next year.

The committee is considering changes to enable ministers of religion to qualify for the additional pension under the new state scheme, for which arrangements begin next year.

Upholding a complaint against the *Evening News*, London, involving a reporter working on a casual shift, the council said there were obvious grounds for disquiet in the disparity between what was published and what people interviewed recollected themselves as saying.

Mr P. C. C. of Beckenham Lane, Shortlands, Bromley, London, complained that comments



Miss Clare Francis taking part in a fitness test before embarking on the round-the-world sailing race tomorrow. The health of all the British competitors is to be monitored.

Family doctor 'charter' urges 35-hour week and national locum service

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

General practitioners should seriously consider a 35-hour week salary service, initially at £10,000 a year with annual rises, as their aim in agreeing to undertake primary care in the National Health Service, their union said yesterday.

Other proposals include a national locum and deputizing service and reducing family doctors' lists to 2,000 patients.

They came in a document from the Medical Practitioners' Union, a section of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs. It says it has 5,000 members, mostly GPs.

Mr Reginald Bird, the national organizer, said the document, GP Charter—The Future Years, was intended to stimulate discussion within the profession. The union was arranging a national conference

for interested family doctors in London in December, which they hoped would be opened by Mr Moyle, Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security.

Practitioners' terms and conditions of service, the way they worked and what they worked for had not been considered fundamentally for fifteen years, he said. Many family doctors questioned the method of payment.

Whether doctors moved to wards a salaried service would be up to them. The proposed charter left room for those who wanted to continue as independent contractors to do so.

The union challenged the view of the British Medical Association that there was a shortage of medical schools might produce too many doctors.

If the proposals for a 35-hour deputizing service and smaller patient lists were adopted, 12,000 to 15,000 more practitioners would be needed. Medical schools needed bigger student intakes.

The union had not investigated the cost of the proposals. The document says Mr Price said: "We also know that looking for uranium will be harder in the future."

Uranium resources are one of the main issues at the inquiry. Objectives were to identify resources available for the need for reprocessing, British Nuclear Fuels points to the benefits of uranium being recovered through reprocessing and recycling.

Mr Price said that if reprocessing was delayed the industry would face difficult readjustment to a new strategy.

During his evidence Mr Price said there was no sign that the electricity industry believed that it would be possible to develop solar wind or tidal energy fast enough to provide a satisfactory alternative to nuclear energy over the next 30 years.

Mr John Tyme, representing the Society for Environmental Improvement, which is objecting to the Windscale proposals, suggested that if the electricity industry changed its view on alternative energy sources, Mr Price in turn would be willing to alter his opinion.

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Shortage of uranium 'makes plant essential'

From a Special Correspondent
Whitehaven

Objectives about future uranium supplies and the increasing demand expected for the material early next century made it essential to lose no time in developing facilities for reprocessing on a commercial scale at Windscale, Cumbria, the inquiry into the proposed plant was told yesterday.

Mr Price, Secretary general of the Uranium Institute, said annual production of uranium in the Western world would probably have to grow by about 23,000 tonnes last year to more than 150,000 tonnes by the end of the century.

Full reprocessing would cut the requirement by about a quarter. There was an important gain for conservation, because while the world was reasonably well off for uranium resources until the end of the century it was not obviously so beyond then.

Although a large part of the globe had yet to be thoroughly explored and doubling of resources could be expected, Mr Price said: "We also know that looking for uranium will be harder in the future."

Uranium resources are one of the main issues at the inquiry. Objectives were to identify resources available for the need for reprocessing, British Nuclear Fuels points to the benefits of uranium being recovered through reprocessing and recycling.

Mr Price said that if reprocessing was delayed the industry would face difficult readjustment to a new strategy.

During his evidence Mr Price said there was no sign that the electricity industry believed that it would be possible to develop solar wind or tidal energy fast enough to provide a satisfactory alternative to nuclear energy over the next 30 years.

Mr John Tyme, representing the Society for Environmental Improvement, which is objecting to the Windscale proposals, suggested that if the electricity industry changed its view on alternative energy sources, Mr Price in turn would be willing to alter his opinion.

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

Mr Price said the situation was under constant review. "I should be delighted if a nice, clean, readily renewable energy source was developed," he said. "I just do not believe that it will."

In Brief

Estate heating 'dangerous'

Islington council, London, has stopped rehousing families on a new estate with 991 homes after "an architect" warning that they have "potentially dangerous" heating systems. Modifications are to be made, and families who have already moved to the Marquess Estate have been assured that they are in no immediate danger.

Law firm man took £8,700

Irving Trevor Denning, a litigation manager with a firm of West End solicitors, who gambled away £8,700 of clients' money, was jailed for four years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Walker cleared of charity 'theft'

A judge at Knightsbridge Crown Court ruled yesterday that Ian Hunter, aged 21, of Argyle Street, King's Cross, London, who spent £50 he raised on a sponsored walk, was innocent of the charge.

Farm reservoir plan

Mr John Ruane, of Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, is seeking planning permission for a 20-million gallon reservoir to supply his farm during any future drought.

Crane crash escape

Two men at the top of an 80ft crane escaped injury when it collapsed to the ground at Loddlesham, Surrey, yesterday.

Funeral work-to-rule

Negotiations in a pay claim for a thousand funeral workers in London have broken down and they are working to rule, including overtime, weekend and evening work from tonight.

Kenny Lynch fined

Kenny Lynch, the comedian, who sent off a quarterly value-added tax return seven months late, was fined £1,830 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Fumes affect five

Three council employees and two policemen were in hospital yesterday after breathing chemical fumes after an accident involving a French lorry on the A2 near Barmston, Kent.

Child dies after fall

Aidan Martin, aged eight, who fell through a skylight at a school at Lennam, Northampton, was taken to hospital from the roof, died yesterday from a fractured skull.

Armed men seize boy

An armed gang abducted Peadar, aged 12, of Lattin, Leek, on Donegal, yesterday after failing to kidnap his father, a bank manager, but freed him unharmed 10 minutes later.

Nurses walk out

The night staff of 18 nurses walked out of Lynebank Hospital, Dumfrieshire, a mental handicap hospital, 45 minutes yesterday in protest against lack of meal breaks and inadequate staff.

More girls should go into engineering, British Association team suggests

An effort should be made to attract more girls into engineering, a report from the British Association for the Advancement of Science says today.

A-level physics should not be compulsory for those wanting to do engineering at university, and the Government must ensure that there are enough properly qualified mathematics teachers in schools.

A change in attitude is needed if more girls are to choose engineering, the report says. It is the result of an investigation into the poor status of engineers in Britain and was presented to a group chaired by Sir Monty Brittain, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

"School students see engineers, particularly those in manufacturing industry, as having low salaries, low status and low requirements of intelligence compared with other professions," it says.

The need for students to have A levels in both mathematics and physics limits the numbers who can choose engineering at university, it says. Dropping the physics requirement, taking instead of mathematics and at least one other good A level, would increase the pool from which engineers could be drawn by half.

Engineering attracts few girls going to university.

The report says there is widespread concern about how mathematics is taught in schools. There are 50 different A-level mathematics syllabuses, so not all students have the same core of knowledge.

The dropping of mathematics before O level, permanently hampering students and declining numbers in secondary schools plus fixed staff-student ratios may stop good mathematics teachers being employed.

"A solution to this problem is urgent and essential, and must be with the Government," the report says.

Despite the gloom about engineers' rewards, the report says there is no evidence that engineers of high quality are held back. The bottom quarter of the profession do badly, pulling down the statistics for engineers as a whole.

A review of the jobs done by qualified engineers over the age of 30 who earn less than £5,000 a year should be made to look for opportunities for retraining and redeployment.

The report, which is to be debated at the British Association's annual meeting at Aston University next week, also says that the decline by a third in

the output of mechanical and production engineers in the past eight years means that manufacturing industry may have recruiting difficulties over the next two or three years, particularly in the economy recovers rapidly.

Dr Joseph Pope, Vice-Chancellor of Aston University, who headed the investigating team, later challenged industry to include pictures of women in its advertisement for engineers. He blamed the aristocracy for giving engineering such a poor image.

"They did the fine arts or the pure sciences. The people who made things were not regarded as important. It is our history that we have to live down," he said.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers yesterday welcomed the call for more girls to take up engineering, but said that a change in social attitudes was needed.

Skate-boarding tracks

The London borough of Havering has opened five skate tracks to reduce the number of skateboarders on the streets. They will stay open until the end of the holidays.

Foreign TV stations seek to show McShane film

Foreign television stations want to show Yorkshire Television's controversial documentary *The Case of Yolande McShane*, the programme's producer said yesterday.

Mr John Willis said many calls had been received from press and television organizations in Europe and America since the documentary went out on Wednesday night. "It has raised very wide issues which affect people in every country," he said.

The documentary concerned Mrs Yolande McShane, aged 61, serving a two-year sentence for attempting to aid the suicide of her mother, Mrs Edith Mort, aged 87.

It featured police film in which Mrs McShane apparently urged her mother to commit suicide.

Mr George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex, was shown defending the use of the videotape made by a secret camera in Mrs Mort's room at a nursing home.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, secretary of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, praised the programme but Mr Robin Corbett, Labour MP for Hemel Hempstead, deplored police "snooping" and urged an inquiry.

Mr Robert Hicks, Conservative MP for Bodmin, the constituency in which the McShane family live, said he was calling for an inquiry into the freedom allowed to chief constables to pass such information to the press.

Mrs McShane's son, Robin, aged 24, said his mother had been "tried again on television". The family would probably complain to the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Mrs Mort died naturally last week.

Age Concern said the videotape "clearly illustrated the danger to elderly and frail people when they are subjected to undue pressure."

Correction

A report yesterday about *The Case of Yolande McShane* incorrectly stated that Mrs McShane was left £40,000 by her mother. Solicitors acting for her mother have asked us to make clear that Mrs McShane was not a beneficiary under her late mother's will. She was a beneficiary under the will of a more distant relative, such benefit accruing only on the death of her mother.

Finance company seeking possession of school

Home Corporation, a finance company, of St Swithin's Lane, City of London, asked in the High Court yesterday for possession of the principals and teachers of a company, Chantry Mount School, Southwicks, Hertfordshire, which has 287 girls pupils, including 57 boarders, and 30 staff and is due to start the new term on September 8.

The principals, Mr Reginald Williams-Wolsey-Neale, and his wife, Florence, contested the application.

Mr Charles Purdie, for Home Corporation, said Mr and Mrs Wolsey-Neale now owed £158,500 to Home, and interest was running at £66 a day. Mortgage of September 6, 1977, and July 4, 1977, on the security of the premises, were repaid on demand and Home now wanted its money.

Home, which was a bank, had held several talks with the principals regarding repayment, and in 1975 a company, Chantry Mount Ltd, was set up to administer the business of the school, formerly the Royal Wansley School.

Mr Purdie said that if the pupils and staff were allowed back into the premises, the school staff on September 1, and pupils on September 8, the bank would have great difficulty in giving anybody else possession. The past year had been marked by disputes between the principals and the company. When salaries could not be paid during the Easter vacation the bank lent £10,000 for that purpose.

The loan was to be repaid in May, but £6,397 was still owing. The company now said that it could not service the management agreement beyond July 31.

Payment of the full debt of £158,500 was demanded, and the bank wished to exercise its power of sale.

Mr Jonathan Fulke, for the school, submitted that the application was an attempt by the bank to change the nature of the security from an existing school to a vacant property. The application would prevent the principals from seeking alternative finance to redeem the mortgage.

Mr Purdie said it was clear that if the children returned to the school the principals would run out of money in the autumn term without the bank's consent. He asked the court to order the bank to pay the mortgage on September 1, and pupils on September 8, the bank would have great difficulty in giving anybody else possession. The past year had been marked by disputes between the principals and the company. When salaries could not be paid during the Easter vacation the bank lent £10,000 for that purpose.

The loan was to be repaid in May, but £6,397 was still owing. The company now said that it could not service the management agreement beyond July 31.

Payment of the full debt of £158,500 was demanded, and the bank wished to exercise its power of sale.

Filter cigarettes cut health risk, study shows

Evidence that changing to filter cigarettes has benefited smokers is provided by a study made in Cleveland sponsored by the Tobacco Research Council.

The study says that the smoking of filter cigarettes lessens the risk of death from the four main diseases related to smoking: lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, heart disease and strokes.

The authors of the report say it is difficult to quantify the exact extent of the benefit, and that further studies are needed.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said yesterday that 10 per cent rise would not satisfy his members.

BBC staff, according to Mr Anthony Hearn, general secretary of the Association of Broadcasting Staff, the chief negotiating union, will be seeking minimum pay rises of 30 per cent.

His hand was strengthened when two thousand London-based staff decided to set up a strike committee to consider possible action.

Members of his union rejected a warning from Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, that rises would have to be within 10 per cent and deplored the Government's power to determine the licence fee to bring improved and unacceptable pressure to bear on the BBC's freedom to negotiate with the negotiating union.

Mr Sapper said yesterday that his union firmly opposed wage restraint and would be voting against pay guidelines and the 12-month pause at the TUC conference at Blackpool.

The union had decided to reject a phase two settlement of £4 a week due in July and to seek instead restoration of the members' real earnings

power. "We shall be telling the companies that we want share of the record profits they are enjoying," he said.

Mr Sapper said it was too early to call for industrial action, but the union would be presenting a detailed claim until after the TUC had met.

Commercial television staff to join in wage tussle

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

Commercial television technicians have indicated that they will join the BBC staff in seeking pay rises much larger than the 10 per cent limit the Government is seeking to impose on earnings in the next round of settlements.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said yesterday that 10 per cent rise would not satisfy his members.

BBC staff, according to Mr Anthony Hearn, general secretary of the Association of Broadcasting Staff, the chief negotiating union, will be seeking minimum pay rises of 30 per cent.

His hand was strengthened when two thousand London-based staff decided to set up a strike committee to consider possible action.

Members of his union rejected a warning from Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, that rises would have to be within 10 per cent and deplored the Government's power to determine the licence fee to bring improved and unacceptable pressure to bear on the BBC's freedom to negotiate with the negotiating union.

Mr Sapper said yesterday that his union firmly opposed wage restraint and would be voting against pay guidelines and the 12-month pause at the TUC conference at Blackpool.

The union had decided to reject a phase two settlement of £4 a week due in July and to seek instead restoration of the members' real earnings

power. "We shall be telling the companies that we want share of the record profits they are enjoying," he said.

Mr Sapper said it was too early to call for industrial action, but the union would be presenting a detailed claim until after the TUC had met.

Mr Sapper said it was too early to call for industrial action, but the union would be presenting a detailed claim until after the TUC had met.

Mr Sapper said it was too early to call for industrial action, but the union would be presenting a detailed claim until after the TUC had met.

WEST EUROPE

Basque protest marchers banned from centre of Pamplona after violence threats by right

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Aug 25.—The authorities in the city of Pamplona have banned the protest marchers from the centre of the city after threats of violence by the right.

After rumours that right-wing extremists might try to interfere with the march, the provincial authorities decided not to authorize its entry into the city, and designated an open field about four miles from the centre as the place where the marchers could hold a public meeting.

The marchers are demanding autonomy for the Basque provinces, total amnesty and the immediate release of Basque prisoners. By the time they reach Pamplona, whether on foot or by car or bus, they are expected to number tens of thousands.

The organizers of the march say that they have invited Basque and Catalan leaders to attend the rally on Sunday. Meanwhile, men claiming to

be policemen visited several bus companies in the Basque city of Vitoria, telling the managers not to rent their buses to groups heading for Pamplona. In Pamplona the streets were littered with leaflets urging citizens to have nothing to do with Basque autonomy, which could lead to anarchy and the dictatorship of the godless.

In Bilbao, a Spanish journalist was released from prison last night after his 20-day jail sentence had been reduced to house arrest by a military judge.

The journalist, Señor Juan José Romano, although a civilian, had been convicted of military crimes of a minor offence involving a slight lack of respect for the Civil Guard. This offence was reported that a fascist murder suspect had been sent to a youth club frequented by members of the Civil Guard in Amorebieta.

Madrid, Aug 25.—Vanessa Redgrave, the British film actress, asked Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Commu-

nist Party Leader, last night to mediate so that extreme left-wing parties here would be granted legal status.

She went to see Señor Carrillo after the Government banned a rally last night organized by her hosts, the Spanish Communist Workers' (LOC) to mark the thirty-seventh anniversary of Trotsky's assassination.

Miss Redgrave is a central committee member of the British Workers' Revolutionary Party. She asked Señor Carrillo to mediate with the Government to allow another LOC rally tomorrow, a party spokesman said. Señor Carrillo replied that the Communist Party could not intervene in such matters but was working in Parliament for the legalization of all political parties.

The Spanish magazine *Cambio 16* reported that Miss Redgrave was doing research here on Ramon Mercader, the Catalan communist who assassinated Trotsky in Mexico.—Reuter.

Mr Menten identified by massacre witness

Amsterdam, Aug 25.—A Soviet witness today identified Mr Pieter Menten, a Dutch millionaire, as the man who led a mass execution of Jews in a Nazi-occupied Polish village in 1942.

Mr Hermann Schaefer, aged 63, was the first of four Soviet witnesses to testify at the war crimes trial of Mr Menten, which reopened in the Amsterdam Court of Justice today after the previous judge had rejected defence protests against his presence.

"These witnesses know what is expected of them and I protest against the fact that we in the Free World should listen to them," Mr Leo Van Beijningen, the defence counsel, said.

Mr Menten, aged 78, who was brought from a prison hospital near The Hague to attend, jumped to his feet and added: "In Russia all political trials are held behind closed doors. Why shouldn't we do the same. This is just a political demonstration."

Mr Menten, an art collector, pleaded not guilty to involvement in two massacres of Jews in the Polish village of Rich and the nearby kranian village of Podgorzys. Earlier there were doubts as to whether he would be well enough to attend the resumed trial.

At the start of the two-day hearing Mr Francis Heyermehl, a prosecutor, who visited the site of the killing in June 1942, said he wanted to amend the indictment. "Some of the skulls we saw I not have bullet holes but are crushed, and I want to charge the charges accordingly," he told the three-man bench.

Mr Schaefer, white-haired and frail, described to a Russian interpreter in a whisper with three other men by him in a tiny attic. "I saw a car draw up and officer and two soldiers. A man in SS uniform got out, with a small automatic. 'How did the name ten fall?' the judge asked. It was first mentioned by people from Podgorzys at the shooting there. And in the attic my father said the name," Mr Schaefer replied. Your father looked out and that's Menten?" the judge asked. "Yes, that's what I said," Mr Schaefer replied. "I told the court he did not see the massacre but heard the sound of gunfire and saw the men being walked up in groups, utter."

Left boycott liberation day in Paris as stunt

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Aug 25.—In accordance with the express desire of M Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, the anniversary of the liberation of Paris from German occupation was marked by spectacular ceremonies today.

There was also a military parade this evening from the Porte d'Orléans to the Hôtel de Ville, a solemn Mass was celebrated at Notre Dame and the bells of all the churches of the capital were pealing as they did 33 years ago.

There was also a fireworks display on the Seine, a son et lumière display at the City Hall, retracing the saga of Marshal Leclerc's Second Armoured Division which liberated the capital, and a mammoth reception by the mayor of Paris.

Speaking in front of the Hôtel de Ville after the military parade, M Chirac recalled that Paris had risen against the German occupiers in response to the call of the Resistance. "Thus it was proven that he had not made too great a demand on France by calling upon it to refuse surrender (in 1940) to defeat and bondage."

"Today, faced with foreign threats of another kind and faced with other forms of surrender, the same duty forbids us to yield to facile resignation, false caution and mediocre calculations."

The non-partisan character of the anniversary celebrations was shown by the presence of representatives on the City Council and organizations of former resistance fighters to boycott the ceremonies on the grounds that they amounted to a large-scale publicity stunt by M Chirac with electoral ends in view.

M Henri Tolle, the chairman of the Paris Liberation Committee, wrote to M Chirac to say

that the planned programme of ceremonies "obscured the facts and ignored the part played by the people of Paris and the resistance fighters."

The committee announced that it would hold a ceremony of its own on September 4, the anniversary of the foundation of the Third Republic.

The Communists staged a separate ceremony in the chamber of the Paris Council at the Hôtel de Ville this morning, while the Mass was being sung at Notre Dame, "in memory of all those who liberated the capital, and notably the eight Communist councillors shot during the German occupation."

M Henri Tolle, the Communist candidate for the post of mayor in the municipal elections last March, said at a press conference that the official ceremonies "deliberately ignore the popular character of the liberation of Paris."

He added that nothing could obliterate the fact that the people of Paris, the workers, the middle class, the masses, made up the essential part of the resistance. "Today, the Communists pursue the ideals of justice, freedom and independence which were those of the resistance."

Mr Tolle said that the Paris Council, has made it clear in response to these accusations that M Chirac refused to indulge in any polemics about the liberation of Paris.

The memory of all those who took part in the resistance movement, and the Second Armoured Division, will be commemorated," he said. "While it is true that M Chirac and the municipality wished to pay a special tribute to the Second Armoured Division, the reason was to emphasize the thirty-third anniversary of the tragic death of its commander."

Marshal Leclerc died in an air crash in the Sahara in November, 1947.

Mr Agee wants to settle in the Netherlands

From Our Correspondent

The Hague, Aug 25.—Mr Philip Agee, a former agent of the American Central Intelligence Agency, today asked the Dutch authorities for permission to settle permanently in the Netherlands with his wife Angela and their children. At present he is allowed to stay until December 9.

The Ministry of Justice, which is to decide the issue, said that as long as Mr Agee had sufficient income to keep his family and abstained from political activities he might stay. Mr Agee was expelled from France eight days ago.

Two die as US jet crashes in W Germany

From Our Correspondent

Bonn, Aug 25.—Two pilots were killed when a United States Air Force Phantom crashed east of Linen, in West Germany, today. The farmland around the scene was cordoned off by police and West German Army units.

The aircraft left Alconbury in England this morning on a routine reconnaissance training mission and crashed about one hour and 40 minutes later, a United States Air Force spokesman said. An inquiry has opened into the crash.

Berlin mayor wins Carter backing

Our Correspondent

Aug 25.—Dietrich Stobbe, West's governing Mayor, who returned from a visit to America today, told the city's House representatives today: "I am in the White House with the conviction that the Federal Republic is a strong and viable of Berlin."

There were two striking examples of this recently. A few days before the opening of the Berlin Festival, the annual Berlin theatre and music festival, Poland and Hungary decided not to take part. No reasons were given for the withdrawal, which caused considerable problems.

The Hungarian National Philharmonic Orchestra was to have performed on September 4 and 5 and three Polish theatre performances were to have been given between September 16 and 20.

The suspicion that the cancellation might have had something to do with an art

exhibition, *Trends of the 1920s*, held in West Berlin under the auspices of the Council of Europe, was confirmed by the Polish suggestion that a fresh invitation should be sent after October 16—the last day of the Council of Europe art exhibition.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* that the art exhibition violated the four-power agreement because the organizers were not the Academy of Arts or the West Berlin Senate, but the Council of Europe, an "international organization of a group of European capitalist countries".

It is in areas like this, 17 miles from the West German-Czechoslovak border, that the A10 squadrons would operate, hitting enemy tanks as they poured over the border while the ground forces moved into their battle stations below.

which is buying 733 of them, hopes that the A10 might perform as well in warfare, thus helping to redress the three-to-one supremacy in tanks which the Warsaw Pact enjoys over Nato in Central Europe.

It is in areas like this, 17 miles from the West German-Czechoslovak border, that the A10 squadrons would operate, hitting enemy tanks as they poured over the border while the ground forces moved into their battle stations below.

The United States Air Force, which is buying 733 of them, hopes that the A10 might perform as well in warfare, thus helping to redress the three-to-one supremacy in tanks which the Warsaw Pact enjoys over Nato in Central Europe.

It is in areas like this, 17 miles from the West German-Czechoslovak border, that the A10 squadrons would operate, hitting enemy tanks as they poured over the border while the ground forces moved into their battle stations below.

The United States Air Force, which is buying 733 of them, hopes that the A10 might perform as well in warfare, thus helping to redress the three-to-one supremacy in tanks which the Warsaw Pact enjoys over Nato in Central Europe.

It is in areas like this, 17 miles from the West German-Czechoslovak border, that the A10 squadrons would operate, hitting enemy tanks as they poured over the border while the ground forces moved into their battle stations below.

The United States Air Force, which is buying 733 of them, hopes that the A10 might perform as well in warfare, thus helping to redress the three-to-one supremacy in tanks which the Warsaw Pact enjoys over Nato in Central Europe.

OVERSEAS

Ogaden 'is part of a divided Somalia'

Mogadishu, Aug 25.—A

Somali guerrilla leader indicated today that the Ogaden desert, wrested from Ethiopian control in a month of war, would be united with Somalia after a people's congress.

Mr Ahmad Hussein Haile, one of the 15 members of the executive committee of the Western Somalia Liberation Front, said in an interview here: "We are colonized and we do not see why we should be different from the rest of the world in securing our dignity and right of emancipation."

Asked whether the Ogaden would be united with Somalia, he replied: "The people will have to decide but one thing is certain—Western Somalia is just part of the divided Somalia. It has been the dream of our people to come together one day and rejoin our brothers."

"Every Somali, no matter where he is living, looks forward to the day when Somalia is reunited and it will not change. Asked whether there would be elections, he said: "Of course there must be consultations with the people but may be some types of elections known to the West are for us luxuries. There may be some kind of party congress with representatives appointed at village and district level."

Mr Abdullahi Husaini Mahmud, the front's secretary-general, declined to say the official Somali reports of foreign troops flying in to aid Ethiopia.

Asked why he would not say whether the Cubans had sent troops, he replied: "The reason is we do not want to say the names of those who are not the war internationalists."

As for the Soviet Union, "everyone knows that the Soviets give so much military aid, so many arms, so much money which is being used for the extermination of thousands of innocent people in Western Somalia and Ethiopia."

But, he added, "we are not yet sufficiently convinced to say there are Soviet soldiers in the battle so far."

Mr Mahmud said that the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, had ordered a general mobilization to recapture the Ogaden, told a rally in Addis Ababa today: "Although Ethiopia will do all it can to arm the broad masses to enable them to work miracles, our weapons should not be solely artillery, machine guns and rifles."

The last resort was to cold steel, to the bow and arrow, the sword and the spear. Damascus: Eritrean Liberation Front guerrillas fighting against the Ethiopian army have captured the strategic town of Mandafara, said a spokesman of the Red Sea port of Massawa, a guerrilla spokesman said here today.

The Eritrean road from Asmara, the Eritrean capital, to Massawa was cut. Asmara was being supplied by air.

The capture of Mandafara leaves only three towns in Eritrea under the control of the Ethiopian Army.—Reuter.

no requests, just short messages of love and affection and family news or simple heartfelt kindness. Frequently the slang used reflects a distinctive Rhodesian flavour: a reference perhaps to "grazing irons" (knives and forks), or "mobile handbags" (crocodiles) or that very "Rhodesian adjective," "super."

With few outward signs in the towns that Rhodesians are engaged in a serious military conflict, Miss Donaldson's radio messages are a clear reminder of the extent to which the war is affecting people's lives.

The number of messages reflects the worsening of the conflict. Nine years ago, when the programme began, she broadcast for an hour a week and relayed all the messages she received—about 100. Now she receives 3,000 messages a week and broadcasts as many as she can.

In those nine years Miss Donaldson has become for white Rhodesians something of a cross between Vera Lynn, Britain's wartime forces' sweetheart, and Jean Metcalf, who for many years linked British servicemen and their families through the Sunday lunchtime programme *Family Favourites*.

Miss Donaldson is as bright-eyed and bubbly in person as



Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, in talks with Dr Owen in London yesterday.

Mr Smith's resignation 'key part of Owen plan'

The latest Anglo-American proposals for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia in effect demand that Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, resigns in favour of a British transitional administration, which may be supported by an international peace-keeping force, sources said today.

Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr Andrew Young, the American representative at the United Nations, will be presenting the Anglo-American proposals after they arrive here tomorrow for six days of talks.

Sources here said that the latest Anglo-American proposal involves an international peace-keeping force, possibly drawn from the United Nations, taking over during the settlement period in Rhodesia.

London and Washington see this issue—the control of the army and police if the settlement package is accepted—as

one of the most difficult facing Dr Owen and Mr Young. The sources said the projected international force would be charged with maintaining law and order during a six-month transition period when a British administration would supervise preparations for elections based on universal suffrage.

The sources said it was possible that some units of the Rhodesian Army—particularly the élite Special Scouts, who are based in Umtata, a town in the Transkei—would be disbanded along with some of the nationalist forces.

The international force would then hold the ring and ensure that the settlement package is implemented. During this period a British resident commissioner would be the final authority in the territory, the sources said.

They said the package was intended to create independence in Rhodesia by next year. It had three main

elements—transitional arrangements, an independence constitution and a Zimbabwe development fund.

Since Britain would be the authority in Rhodesia during the transition to independence, Mr Smith would be expected to surrender the reins of power before the transitional administration took over.

Dr Owen and Mr Young plan to leave here on Sunday for Pretoria where they are hoping the South African Government will regard the package as guaranteeing a stable Zimbabwe and thus urge Mr Smith to take the same view, diplomatic sources said.

But it is not yet clear whether the South Africans, who control Rhodesia's economic and military supply lines, will instead back Mr Smith's efforts to reach an internal settlement with moderate black nationalists.

White Rhodesian ministers reacted without enthusiasm today to reports of the latest Anglo-American proposals. Mr Rowan Crooke, the Manpower Minister, said that if the reports were accurate, the proposals did not seem encouraging.

Another minister, who declined to be identified, said the reported proposals would mean total surrender by the 270,000 Rhodesian whites and were therefore not acceptable.

Asked if he believed the reports were accurate, Mr Crooke replied: "Sounds familiar. Yes, sounds familiar."

Mr Crooke, regarded as one of the best informed Cabinet ministers, said the Smith Government had said that unless previous Anglo-American proposals were changed they would be unacceptable to the white rulers. "Now it appears they have changed for the worse," he said.

White Rhodesian ministers reacted without enthusiasm today to reports of the latest Anglo-American proposals. Mr Rowan Crooke, the Manpower Minister, said that if the reports were accurate, the proposals did not seem encouraging.

Another minister, who declined to be identified, said the reported proposals would mean total surrender by the 270,000 Rhodesian whites and were therefore not acceptable.

Asked if he believed the reports were accurate, Mr Crooke replied: "Sounds familiar. Yes, sounds familiar."

Mr Crooke, regarded as one of the best informed Cabinet ministers, said the Smith Government had said that unless previous Anglo-American proposals were changed they would be unacceptable to the white rulers. "Now it appears they have changed for the worse," he said.

White Rhodesian ministers reacted without enthusiasm today to reports of the latest Anglo-American proposals. Mr Rowan Crooke, the Manpower Minister, said that if the reports were accurate, the proposals did not seem encouraging.

Another minister, who declined to be identified, said the reported proposals would mean total surrender by the 270,000 Rhodesian whites and were therefore not acceptable.

Asked if he believed the reports were accurate, Mr Crooke replied: "Sounds familiar. Yes, sounds familiar."

Mr Crooke, regarded as one of the best informed Cabinet ministers, said the Smith Government had said that unless previous Anglo-American proposals were changed they would be unacceptable to the white rulers. "Now it appears they have changed for the worse," he said.

White Rhodesian ministers reacted without enthusiasm today to reports of the latest Anglo-American proposals. Mr Rowan Crooke, the Manpower Minister, said that if the reports were accurate, the proposals did not seem encouraging.

Another minister, who declined to be identified, said the reported proposals would mean total surrender by the 270,000 Rhodesian whites and were therefore not acceptable.

Asked if he believed the reports were accurate, Mr Crooke replied: "Sounds familiar. Yes, sounds familiar."

Mr Crooke, regarded as one of the best informed Cabinet ministers, said the Smith Government had said that unless previous Anglo-American proposals were changed they would be unacceptable to the white rulers. "Now it appears they have changed for the worse," he said.

White Rhodesian ministers reacted without enthusiasm today to reports of the latest Anglo-American proposals. Mr Rowan Crooke, the Manpower Minister, said that if the reports were accurate, the proposals did not seem encouraging.

Another minister, who declined to be identified, said the reported proposals would mean total surrender by the 270,000 Rhodesian whites and were therefore not acceptable.

Asked if he believed the reports were accurate, Mr Crooke replied: "Sounds familiar. Yes, sounds familiar."

Mr Crooke, regarded as one of the best informed Cabinet ministers, said the Smith Government had said that unless previous Anglo-American proposals were changed they would be unacceptable to the white rulers. "Now it appears they have changed for the worse," he said.

White Rhodesian ministers reacted without enthusiasm today to reports of the latest Anglo-American proposals. Mr Rowan Crooke, the Manpower Minister, said that if the reports were accurate, the proposals did not seem encouraging.

Another minister, who declined to be identified, said the reported proposals would mean total surrender by the 270,000 Rhodesian whites and were therefore not acceptable.

Asked if he believed the reports were accurate, Mr Crooke replied: "Sounds familiar. Yes, sounds familiar."

Mr Crooke, regarded as one of the best informed Cabinet ministers, said the Smith Government had said that unless previous Anglo-American proposals were changed they would be unacceptable to the white rulers. "Now it appears they have changed for the worse," he said.

White Rhodesian ministers reacted without enthusiasm today to reports of the latest Anglo-American proposals. Mr Rowan Crooke, the Manpower Minister, said that if the reports were accurate, the proposals did not seem encouraging.

Another minister, who declined to be identified, said the reported proposals would mean total surrender by the 270,000 Rhodesian whites and were therefore not acceptable.

Asked if he believed the reports were accurate, Mr Crooke replied: "Sounds familiar. Yes, sounds familiar."

A determined personality lies behind the bubbly radio voice that comforts Mr Smith's troops

Embattled white Rhodesia's 'Vera Lynn'

From Michael Knipe

Salisbury, Aug 25

Sally Donaldson has one of those crisp, fresh voices that conjures up an image of peace and cream Englishness. Heard over the radio, it bubbles with infectious laughter.

Twice a week her voice links Rhodesia's white soldiers—and a sprinkling of coloured and Asian ones—fighting the guerrilla war in the remote bush with their wives, children, parents and girlfriends at home in the urban suburbs and the rural farm areas. And as such she is a personality in many respects the spirit and style of the embattled community.

"To Rhifon Alan Anderson: five weeks down three to go... keep your chin up and head down darling... missing you stacks, from your loving wife Ann—trooper Jan du Plessis."

The messages are relayed rapidly, only occasionally interrupted by a brief, nearly 50 seconds broadcast in two hours on Sunday and another 240 during 90 minutes on Wednesday. The voice spills them out with hardly a breath, but never falters and loses its perky, slightly hard-edged radio smile.

The programme is called *Forces Requests* but there are

her radio manner suggests and a fairly typical Rhodesian. Her parents came from Cornwall, 40 years ago—her mother from Kent, her father from Cornwall.

Miss Donaldson, aged 31, was born in Bulawayo, is married to an accountant, has two children aged six and eight and lives together with dogs and cats in a spacious house eight miles from the centre of Salisbury with a magnificent view of the Rhodesian bushveld.

"I suppose you could say I'm your average, pie-headed Rhodesian," she says, grinning. "I've every intention of staying here and I do believe we've got a super, unique country and a way of life that's worth fighting for."

Yet in spite of her buoyancy she has no rosy view of the future. "I think the war will last for a long time," she says. "I've got a super, unique country and a way of life that's worth fighting for."

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Her views are those of the vast majority of white Rhodesians, even, it seems, down to her opinion of Mr Smith. "He's such a straightforward person," she says.

Lagos critics of US deplored by Mr Young

Lagos, Aug 25.—Mr Andrew Young, America's permanent representative to the United Nations, today condemned those advocating a violent end to the apartheid regimes in southern Africa.

In a speech to about 1,000 delegates to the United Nations-sponsored World Conference for Action Against Apartheid, Mr Young said he regretted the many attacks against the United States made in speeches to the conference.

"I must confess that I hope that much of that is in the past but I must admit also that much of this present is yet. I would call your attention to the fact that we are probably much more concerned about the Government of South Africa than we have been by this conference."

Mr Young added that armed struggle in southern Africa "is advocated most vigorously by those who are thousands of miles away and whose only contribution to the struggle is the rhetoric of frustration."

Our Political Staff writes: Successive British governments had mismanaged the question of white minority rule in Rhodesia. David Steel, the Liberal leader, told the conference yesterday.

"In Zimbabwe it is now clear that the days of white minority rule are drawing to a close, however that end may eventually come," Mr Steel said.

"We in Britain have a particular responsibility on this question, one which British governments for more than a century have failed to handle properly."

"It is, therefore, not surprising that the African people of Zimbabwe have lost faith in London and have sought their freedom through more direct means."

OVERSEAS

Australia decides to export uranium

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Aug 25

Australia will proceed with the mining and export of uranium, Prime Minister, told parliament today.

The announcement came after months of hesitation while the Government debated the conclusions of inquiries into mining headed by Mr Justice Fox. Mr Fraser said that mining in the Northern Territory would proceed only under the strictest environmental safeguards. The Government would set up a marketing authority which together with Cabinet ministers would supervise strict conditions of sale to foreign purchasers.

The conditions of sale would include bilateral treaties between Australia and foreign purchasers and would involve a written promise that Australia would not use uranium for peaceful purposes. The move "will clear the way for decisions on the development of other uranium deposits throughout the Commonwealth."

Mr Fraser gave immediate sanction for the development of the Ranger uranium mine in the Northern Territory. Ranger contains proved reserves of 110,000 tonnes of uranium worth about \$A7m (about £4.6m). Two Australian companies, Peko-Waddell and E. Z. Industries, own 77.5 per cent of the Ranger venture with the Federal Government owning the rest. But Peko and E. Z. will receive 50 per cent of the proceeds under a memorandum of understanding signed by Whitlam Government in 1975 and endorsed today by Mr Fraser.

The Prime Minister issued no timetable for the development of other Australian projects.

The decision comes as no surprise but is nevertheless expected to cause widespread protest throughout Australia on the grounds that uranium and its product, plutonium, are highly dangerous substances that could cause disaster if mis-handled, that the export of uranium is a violation of the arms embargo and that the sale of uranium is a violation of the arms embargo.

Most of Australia's uranium is in the Northern Territory. It is the home of Aboriginal tribes and of some species of plants, birds and animals found nowhere else in the world. It is estimated that Australian uranium might earn about \$A30,000m worth of foreign currency.

Trade unions and environmental groups are expected to campaign against the decision. The nuclear power plants to be fed by Australian uranium are mainly in Europe, North America and Asia.

A blueprint for expansion that angers New Yorkers Museum 'betrays own standards'

From Michael Leppman New York, Aug 25

When it comes to assessing priorities, considerations of taste and culture are seldom in harmony with considerations of commerce.

This familiar dichotomy has seldom found more poignant expression than in the dispute here over an ambitious development plan for the Museum of Modern Art, hitherto regarded as a guardian of national and international cultural standards.

The museum, facing heavy annual deficits that have eaten into its endowment fund, wants to double the size of its exhibition space, and to top off its expanded building with a 40-storey luxury apartment block.

The scheme, which needs special legislation to exempt the museum from some planning requirements, has caused an outcry in the architectural world. The museum is accused of betraying standards of urban design which it helped to foster.

It is not simply the design of the new building that angers critics, but also the fact that it will make room for the expansion of a fine turn-of-the-century building in the Beaux Arts style, now used as the museum's bookshop, which is to be demolished. And the museum's own 1939 building, much admired, will lose most of its individuality.

The museum authorities fervently maintain that the scheme, which will be carried out by a private developer, is the only one that can put the museum on a secure financial footing. The developer will pay \$7m (about £4m) for the rights over the new building, while the apartment tower will be built.

The most lucrative aspect of the deal is that, by arrangement with the city, the developer's property taxes on the tower will go to the museum, until the \$20m cost of its expansion has been recovered.

The museum will get more admission money in the expanded building, as well as revenue from a new restaurant. Other income will be generated by the increase in the sale of the air rights and from a fund-raising campaign to mark the institution's fiftieth anniversary.

Mr Richard Koch, the museum's deputy director, agrees to an extent with the critics that some aesthetic damage would be done, despite the museum's attempts to minimize this.

"The buildings we have to pull down have undeniable architectural character. The bookshop has a good and distinguished Beaux Arts facade. But when you come to the crunch, there are a lot of other Beaux Arts facades in New York, while there's nowhere else the museum can expand."

One of the most articulate critics of the scheme is Mr Charles Hoyt, of the magazine *Architectural Record*, who is a member of the committee established by the American Institute of Architects to examine the proposal. He says that the Beaux Arts building is of importance architecturally because it was designed in 1902 by Hunt and Hunt, the designers of the influential Chicago World's Fair.

"How can they justify wiping away a group of facades that are in themselves part of the history of 20th century architecture?" he wonders.

More than that, he deplores the alteration in the character of the street that the development will entail. West 53rd Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is a civilized blend of low buildings from different periods. The building of a monster tower in the middle of the street will, Mr Hoyt maintains, ruin it.

He has been suggested that instead of building the apartment block, the museum could raise the money it needs by selling some of the thousands of art works stored in its vaults and hardly ever displayed. A museum that is supposed to represent contemporary art, it is argued, could dispose of work that has ceased to be contemporary.

Museum officials, though, see it as their role to reflect twentieth-century art, and point out that they are reputed to have the best collection of a single century's work of any museum. There is also the argument that people will be less inclined to bequeath works if they think they might one day be sold.

The museum intends to go ahead with its scheme. In doing so, it is resigned to the onslaught from the architectural establishment, which is intensifying as the project comes nearer to getting final approval.



The museum's bookshop, built in 1902 in the Beaux Arts style, which would be demolished.

critics of the scheme is Mr Charles Hoyt, of the magazine *Architectural Record*, who is a member of the committee established by the American Institute of Architects to examine the proposal. He says that the Beaux Arts building is of importance architecturally because it was designed in 1902 by Hunt and Hunt, the designers of the influential Chicago World's Fair.

"How can they justify wiping away a group of facades that are in themselves part of the history of 20th century architecture?" he wonders.

More than that, he deplores the alteration in the character of the street that the development will entail. West 53rd Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is a civilized blend of low buildings from different periods. The building of a monster tower in the middle of the street will, Mr Hoyt maintains, ruin it.

He has been suggested that instead of building the apartment block, the museum could raise the money it needs by selling some of the thousands of art works stored in its vaults and hardly ever displayed. A museum that is supposed to represent contemporary art, it is argued, could dispose of work that has ceased to be contemporary.

Museum officials, though, see it as their role to reflect twentieth-century art, and point out that they are reputed to have the best collection of a single century's work of any museum. There is also the argument that people will be less inclined to bequeath works if they think they might one day be sold.

The museum intends to go ahead with its scheme. In doing so, it is resigned to the onslaught from the architectural establishment, which is intensifying as the project comes nearer to getting final approval.

He has been suggested that instead of building the apartment block, the museum could raise the money it needs by selling some of the thousands of art works stored in its vaults and hardly ever displayed. A museum that is supposed to represent contemporary art, it is argued, could dispose of work that has ceased to be contemporary.

Museum officials, though, see it as their role to reflect twentieth-century art, and point out that they are reputed to have the best collection of a single century's work of any museum. There is also the argument that people will be less inclined to bequeath works if they think they might one day be sold.

The museum intends to go ahead with its scheme. In doing so, it is resigned to the onslaught from the architectural establishment, which is intensifying as the project comes nearer to getting final approval.

He has been suggested that instead of building the apartment block, the museum could raise the money it needs by selling some of the thousands of art works stored in its vaults and hardly ever displayed. A museum that is supposed to represent contemporary art, it is argued, could dispose of work that has ceased to be contemporary.

Museum officials, though, see it as their role to reflect twentieth-century art, and point out that they are reputed to have the best collection of a single century's work of any museum. There is also the argument that people will be less inclined to bequeath works if they think they might one day be sold.

The museum intends to go ahead with its scheme. In doing so, it is resigned to the onslaught from the architectural establishment, which is intensifying as the project comes nearer to getting final approval.

He has been suggested that instead of building the apartment block, the museum could raise the money it needs by selling some of the thousands of art works stored in its vaults and hardly ever displayed. A museum that is supposed to represent contemporary art, it is argued, could dispose of work that has ceased to be contemporary.

Museum officials, though, see it as their role to reflect twentieth-century art, and point out that they are reputed to have the best collection of a single century's work of any museum. There is also the argument that people will be less inclined to bequeath works if they think they might one day be sold.

The museum intends to go ahead with its scheme. In doing so, it is resigned to the onslaught from the architectural establishment, which is intensifying as the project comes nearer to getting final approval.

He has been suggested that instead of building the apartment block, the museum could raise the money it needs by selling some of the thousands of art works stored in its vaults and hardly ever displayed. A museum that is supposed to represent contemporary art, it is argued, could dispose of work that has ceased to be contemporary.

SPORT

Golf

Smell of success in Shinnecock Hills

From Peter Kyle, Golf Correspondent, Shinnecock Hills, Aug 25

The last day of practice before the Walker Cup match begins here tomorrow showed off Shinnecock Hills in a new mood and at its best. Not only did the sky clear and the sun shine, but the wind was just what was needed to make it easy to forget on the course — a north-easterly wind, that was no less welcome for being on the chilly side, made clear what a tough test this 6,700-yard course can be.

With the team evenly divided between Scots and English, the strongly patriotic Scottish captain, Sandy Saddler, has had a hard time of it in mounting a team spirit. In practice, he has split the players up, and yesterday he made a comment that was clearly unbiased: "I think that P. C. McEvoy will make a very fine leader of the team."

The presence of such a leader in the field is not to be underestimated for confidence and communication are essential to those following behind. Yesterday McEvoy was once again a low scorer in practice with a 58, but his continuing good form that counts but also his sensible approach to the coming match.

Two elements in the team are not likely to be well mixed in the fourfoursomes. The draw for the first round is going to be made at the closing ceremony, but it looks as though McEvoy will play Kyle, probably keeping to the big ball-out of deference to Kyle.

Another element in the team is the Scottish champion, Sandy Saddler, who has been a part of the team since 1971. Saddler captured the victorious Eisenhower Trophy last year, and has lost only once in 11 matches at home and international level as captain, and that back in 1974. The only two members of the team that have played in the match before are Robertson and Davies.

It is time to stop before the impression is given that it is all over but the shouting. Not even the fact that the team has a 10-1 record should lead to the conclusion that the team is invincible. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

unreserved, even to the point of anger. The reason for this has already been explained in the nature of the course and the climate.

Another reason is the smell of success which surrounds those concerned with the team. Saddler captured the last winning team in 1971. Saddler captured the victorious Eisenhower Trophy last year, and has lost only once in 11 matches at home and international level as captain, and that back in 1974. The only two members of the team that have played in the match before are Robertson and Davies.

It is time to stop before the impression is given that it is all over but the shouting. Not even the fact that the team has a 10-1 record should lead to the conclusion that the team is invincible. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

unreserved, even to the point of anger. The reason for this has already been explained in the nature of the course and the climate.

Another reason is the smell of success which surrounds those concerned with the team. Saddler captured the last winning team in 1971. Saddler captured the victorious Eisenhower Trophy last year, and has lost only once in 11 matches at home and international level as captain, and that back in 1974. The only two members of the team that have played in the match before are Robertson and Davies.

It is time to stop before the impression is given that it is all over but the shouting. Not even the fact that the team has a 10-1 record should lead to the conclusion that the team is invincible. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

unreserved, even to the point of anger. The reason for this has already been explained in the nature of the course and the climate.

Another reason is the smell of success which surrounds those concerned with the team. Saddler captured the last winning team in 1971. Saddler captured the victorious Eisenhower Trophy last year, and has lost only once in 11 matches at home and international level as captain, and that back in 1974. The only two members of the team that have played in the match before are Robertson and Davies.

It is time to stop before the impression is given that it is all over but the shouting. Not even the fact that the team has a 10-1 record should lead to the conclusion that the team is invincible. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time. The team has a 10-1 record, but it is a record that has been built up over a long period of time.

The team has a 10-1 record, but it

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

CONCERTS

CONCERTS
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THEATRES

THEATRES
Tonight 7.30. The Barber of Seville.
Tomorrow 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Wednesday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Thursday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Friday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Saturday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.
Sunday 8.00. The Barber of Seville.

THE ARTS

Hard times for the Other Cinema—and others

For a year or more now the liveliest part of a British cinema exhibition by and large moribund has been the small arts cinemas and clubs—the Gate, the Phoenix, the Paris Pullman cinemas, the Covent Garden Cinema, the Electric Cinema, the Other Cinema, the ICA and the Electric Cinema Clubs, and of course the National Film Theatre. While production in this country dwindles and the pattern of cinema closures and dwindling audiences continues irreversibly, these Little Cinemas have brought London audiences a wider range of film than has ever been available before, have provided outlets for independent British films, like Kevin Brownlow's and Andrew Mollo's *Winterville*, and have done much towards creating and sustaining a young, new and positively interested audience.

While they are gallantly keeping an interest in films alive, though, the clubs' own problem is how to stay alive themselves. The problem comes to a head this week with news of the serious plight of the Other Cinema, which started out in a retrained blaze of glory only 10 months ago. Without immediate help and instant response to its public appeal for £25,000, it seems likely to close its

doors within a matter of weeks. The reasons for the Other Cinema's difficulties are manifold. It started out seriously undercapitalized. Through public appeals and benefit shows money was raised to match a grant from the British Film Institute of £17,500. Only afterwards was it realized that some £12,000 had been spent during the period of raising the money. The cinema was nevertheless launched on those funds, despite stern advice that they could not safely open without capital of £50,000. Of course it was not wise business practice; but showing good films is not good business anyway; and the only way of getting the cinema open at all was to take a chance. Since then the burden of debt has been aggravated by a steady day to day operating loss. This was to be expected in the first year; but the management of the Other Cinema does not excuse errors in programming and administration.

Whatever the mistakes—and they would need to provide warning and guidance for any future operation—it would be nothing short of tragic if the Other Cinema and all it has built in its first year were to be allowed to disappear. The problem is where money is to come from: their needs seem to be in the region of £68,000 over a period of three years to get the cinema and its associated distribution organization out of debt; and a continuing subsidy of something like £10,000 a year.

Apart from the National Film Theatre, whose ambitious and costly programming needs to be subsidised by the British Film Institute at the surprising level of only 30 per cent of the gross costs, the Other Cinema is the only London club which has received financial aid from the British Film Institute or any other source. From time to time the others could have benefited from assistance. The Electric Cinema in particular has experienced very rough times. Only a few weeks ago, indeed, they hit one of their worst periods; then the influx of the electricians' strike up the Portobello Road saved them by bringing them their best weeks in memory.

The Electric is not alone in benefiting from this year's tourist boom. The ICA Cinema Club's membership and ticket sales have been rising steadily. Visitors have seized the chance to catch up on early Fellini, Pasolini and Visconti in the ICA's recent Italian seasons. The ICA film operation, with the club public showings, run by Derek Hill, at the weekends, aims to be self-supporting. At present, taking into account hidden subsidies like overheads, they are probably subsidised by the ICA, and so to the extent of not more than 5-10 per cent of operating costs.

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 8.30. 1. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 2. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 3. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 4. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 5. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 6. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 7. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 8. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 9. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 10. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 11. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 12. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 13. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 14. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 15. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 16. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 17. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 18. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 19. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 20. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 21. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 22. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 23. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 24. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 25. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 26. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 27. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 28. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 29. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 30. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 31. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 32. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 33. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 34. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 35. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 36. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 37. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 38. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 39. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 40. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 41. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 42. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 43. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 44. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 45. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 46. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 47. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 48. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 49. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 50. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 51. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 52. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 53. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 54. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 55. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 56. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 57. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 58. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 59. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 60. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 61. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 62. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 63. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 64. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 65. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 66. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 67. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 68. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 69. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 70. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 71. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 72. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 73. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 74. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 75. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 76. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 77. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 78. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 79. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 80. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 81. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 82. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 83. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 84. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 85. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 86. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 87. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 88. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 89. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 90. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 91. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 92. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 93. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 94. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 95. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 96. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 97. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 98. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 99. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 100. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 101. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 102. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 103. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 104. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 105. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 106. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 107. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 108. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 109. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 110. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 111. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 112. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 113. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 114. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 115. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 116. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 117. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 118. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 119. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 120. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 121. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 122. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 123. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 124. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 125. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 126. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 127. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 128. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 129. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 130. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 131. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 132. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 133. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 134. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 135. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 136. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 137. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 138. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 139. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 140. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 141. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 142. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 143. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 144. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 145. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 146. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 147. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 148. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 149. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 150. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 151. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 152. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 153. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 154. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 155. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 156. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 157. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 158. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 159. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 160. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 161. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 162. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 163. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 164. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 165. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 166. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 167. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 168. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 169. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 170. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 171. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 172. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 173. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 174. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 175. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 176. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 177. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 178. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 179. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 180. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 181. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 182. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 183. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 184. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 185. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 186. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 187. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 188. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 189. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 190. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 191. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 192. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 193. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 194. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 195. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 196. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 197. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 198. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 199. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 200. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 201. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 202. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 203. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 204. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 205. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 206. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 207. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 208. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 209. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 210. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 211. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 212. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 213. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 214. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 215. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 216. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 217. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 218. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 219. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 220. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 221. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 222. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 223. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 224. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 225. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 226. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 227. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 228. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 229. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 230. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 231. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 232. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 233. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 234. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 235. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 236. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 237. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 238. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 239. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 240. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 241. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 242. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 243. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 244. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 245. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 246. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 247. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 248. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 249. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 250. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 251. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 252. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 253. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 254. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 255. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 256. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 257. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 258. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 259. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 260. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 261. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 262. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 263. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 264. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 265. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 266. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 267. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 268. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 269. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 270. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 271. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 272. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 273. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 274. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 275. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 276. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 277. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 278. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 279. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 280. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 281. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 282. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 283. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 284. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 285. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 286. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 287. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 288. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 289. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 290. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 291. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 292. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 293. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 294. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 295. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 296. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 297. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 298. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 299. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 300. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 301. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 302. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 303. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 304. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 305. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 306. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 307. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 308. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 309. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 310. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 311. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 312. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 313. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 314. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 315. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 316. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 317. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 318. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 319. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 320. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 321. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 322. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 323. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 324. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 325. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 326. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 327. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 328. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 329. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 330. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 331. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 332. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 333. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 334. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 335. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 336. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 337. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 338. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 339. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 340. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 341. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 342. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 343. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 344. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 345. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 346. *THE KILLER WHALE*. 347.

James Goldsmith on how to break the strangle-hold of the rotten borough system in the Commons

Three vital ways Parliament must change if it is really to represent us all

It should be no surprise to anyone that the National Front has beaten the Liberal Party in three of the last eight elections. And it would be superficial to put it down only to the important and growing racial issue. The fundamental cause is that the bulk of our population is not represented in Parliament and feels it in its bones.

The policy of the Labour Party is determined by its annual conference, whose decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority. Annual conference is also responsible for many of the appointments to the key committees that constitute the Labour Party machinery. Eleven trade unions represent the

necessary two-thirds majority. The officials of these 11 trade unions are elected by a small minority of the national electorate.

The Conservative Party is no more representative. At present, there are 282 Conservative MPs, the great majority of whom represent safe seats. In a safe seat, an MP is effectively appointed to Parliament by the local Conservative selection and executive committees because when a candidate in a safe seat has been selected, his subsequent election and re-election is virtually guaranteed. The voters in the constituency are almost irrelevant. The average Conservative executive committee consists of approximately 80 local notables. So fewer than 25,000 people in all effectively appoint the over-

whelming majority of Conservative members of Parliament, although the local associations have some authority.

Over 70 per cent of the members of the House of Lords are hereditary members and the remainder are mostly political appointees.

Against this background we have an electorate which is shifting to the right. This could have been anticipated. One of the most important attractions of the Labour Party used to be that those who wished to discontinue the old caste system thought they could do so only by voting Labour. The old caste system is now almost dead and other issues are becoming dominant.

Thus there is a growing proportion of the working class which is no longer tied to the Labour Party, which believes in

right wing principles, and which wishes to be represented in our national life. This is obvious to anyone who walks around and meets people. It is confirmed by opinion polls and demonstrated by the success of *The Sun* newspaper in competition with the *Daily Mirror*.

But a conservative or right wing member of the working class finds it very difficult to vote for the representatives of the Conservative selection committees; so do many middle class conservative voters, particularly in the north. These representatives are too often the residue of the "old enemy, the caste system". So a right wing party which can be seen to be both national and classless is an attractive proposition.

I once heard a leading member of the Labour Party say that in his view the National

Front, if charismatically led, could become a major national party, drawing away two Labour supporters for every one Conservative.

So, at present, the major parties in the House of Commons are dominated by representatives of rotten borough systems. And it is the House of Commons which has always seemed unwilling to share power with a credible House of Lords, therefore ensuring that the senior chamber remains anachronistic and enfeebled. Hence a triple system of rotten boroughs.

Of course under pressure this cannot last. For so long as Parliament remains unrepresentative, new parties will be formed, will grow and will attract extremists who will not hesitate to lead others into the street.

Three remedies are now urgent:

● As in most American elections, parliamentary candidates of whatever party should be elected by primaries. This would eliminate the stranglehold of self-perpetuating and unrepresentative oligarchies of right and left.

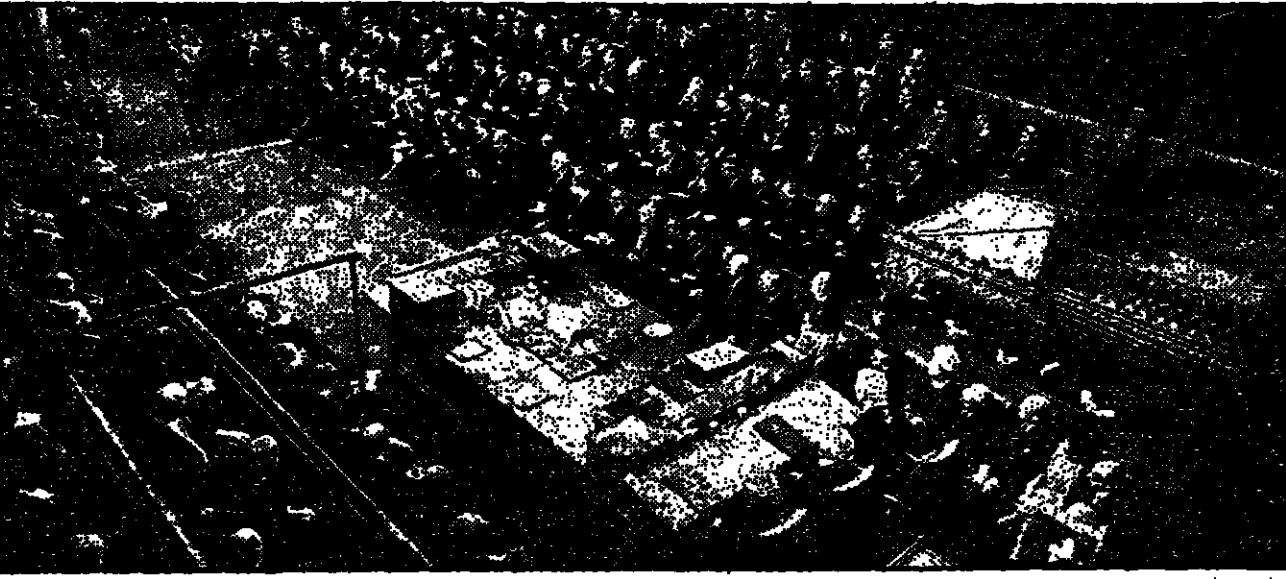
● The Representation of the People Act should be amended and its scope extended so that all elections to all organizations that participate in the formation of national policy be by secret and by postal ballot.

● The House of Lords must be reformed, made credible, and be given the real powers which create the checks and balances necessary in a democracy.

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1977.



James Goldsmith, and one of the first pictures taken inside the House of Commons in 1966 when Black Rod summoned members to the House of Lords for the State Opening of Parliament.



After a quarter of a century, tougher guide lines for the Press Council?

As the Press Council—often dubbed a watchdog without teeth—enters its 25th year it has received another headmaster's report in the shape of the findings of the third Royal Commission on the Press. If history repeats itself the council will begin its second quarter century next June in yet another modified form and with wider responsibilities. The major recommendations of the McGregor Commission are the increase of lay membership from a third to a half (plus a "non-political" lay chairman) and the adoption of a code of conduct instead of just building up "case law".

There are opportunities, too, for a better deal for the public in the call for an extension of right of reply; more stringency on privacy; and a changed position on accuracy and bias so that inaccuracy, even if subsequently corrected, should be prima facie evidence for upholding a complaint and that contentious opinions based on inaccurate information should be grounds for complaint.

The council was born of the first Royal Commission (1947-49) but it took the second Royal Commission (1961-2) to secure the first commission's call for the council to have a lay chairman and lay members. More recently the number of lay members was doubled (to 10) as a result of the Younger Committee's report on privacy, bringing it to a third of the council's membership. Its only sanction is the voluntary acceptance by the political machinery which was essentially partisan but partisanship (or distortion in the interests of news value) could and did lead to selection and excessive colouring of the news.

Even when partisanship did not amount to undue bias, said the commission, it prevented a newspaper from giving the fullest and most accurate picture of the world and so depriving the citizen of the evidence on which conclusions should be based.

maintain good journalistic practice.

Significantly Sweden, which has a law covering freedom of the press and access to public documents (except security and certain other matters) furnished the trail in 1969 after public criticism of the Court of Honour's work, a press ombudsman was appointed.

His role is to vet complaints against the established code of press ethics and, if he thinks fit, to seek rectification. If his mediation fails, the case goes to the Swedish Press Council which, like its British counterpart, has a legally qualified lay chairman and lay members in addition to publishers' and journalists' representatives.

Norway was also ahead of Britain, having had a council since 1928 with origins in 1910 of a council of conduct which merely arbitrated between newspapers or members of the press.

Britain's Press Council was, therefore, the third.

The first Royal Commission had been concerned at finding (in the press) "evidence of a tendency to be satisfied with what at best corresponds only to a readiness to make statements on inadequate evidence". It found partisanship in some degree in all newspapers which was generally pronounced in the popular press but less marked in some quality papers and generally less marked in the provincial press.

The press, it said, was part of the political machinery which was essentially partisan but partisanship (or distortion in the interests of news value) could and did lead to selection and excessive colouring of the news.

Even when partisanship did not amount to undue bias, said the commission, it prevented a newspaper from giving the fullest and most accurate picture of the world and so depriving the citizen of the evidence on which conclusions should be based.

Now, 30 years on, the McGregor Commission has also pronounced on press performance. Although it favours retention of partisanship and a press restrained by the voluntary control of the press council, the commission says that such a policy "is unlikely to be left in operation unless those who control the press ensure that it behaves with proper restraint and provides its readers with the fair and accurate information and comment essential for responsible judgment".

Only three years after the council's formation, West Germany was the first of many countries to follow suit. The German move also forestalled possible legislation. Its council, besides being a moral authority in self-discipline, has been asked to advise the government about laws affecting the press.

In 1960 the Netherlands formed its council which grew out of a 12-year-old code of honour of the Dutch journalists. In 1961, against a background of proposals for a press law, Austrian publishers and journalists formed a press council which was later extended to comprise 10 members but no lay representatives. As in Germany, there is a legal right of reply.

The same year Japan's "club" council was formed by the publishers and editors association with no lay representation. It can expel offending newspapers and energetically monitors all member newspapers which have pledged to abide by the code of good journalism. If the council's warnings are ignored or an offence repeated, expulsion can be the ultimate sanction.

In troubled South Africa, opposition in and out of the country led the Government recently to withdraw a Bill which provided for a statutory press code enforced by a council with powers to fine or imprison editors and journalists. There had

been a voluntary press council there since 1962.

Thus, for the second time, the South African press has pre-empted an attempt at statutory control of the press which is said to have been used to persuade the press to exercise self-censorship.

There is no doubt about it: Indonesia's press council which was formed in 1963 by the Ministry of Information to control the press and was therefore a genuine media council as we understand it. Its duties were to advise the ministry on licensing of publishers and the allocation of newspaper.

In contrast Israel's press council, also formed in 1963, is like the British With 80 members it is probably the largest. Burma's council (1965) also had a club character like Japan's and was formed by newspapers whose members were required to publish in their papers a statement that they are members of the council.

India has the distinction of having had and lost a press council. British style in its constitution it was nevertheless financed by the Government and with power to produce witnesses and documents.

It was extinguished in 1975 under Mrs Gandhi's emergency rule. The recent change of government and the restoration of press freedom is expected to result in the rebirth of the press council.

Back in Europe, Denmark was a late starter in 1968 when publishers formed a council with the limited aim of enforcing rules protecting persons and relatives involved in court cases from unfair publicity.

Finland followed in 1969 with a council for the whole mass media but there was a code of honour as long ago as 1927. The new body's articles enable it to order publication of its findings unshortened, prominently and without comment.

Across the Atlantic the pattern began with the State of

Ontario forming Canada's first press council in 1972. Created by certain daily newspapers it is not yet all embracing and followed a Senate committee's report in favour of a national press council.

Other Canadian provinces have followed suit. Quebec's council began in 1973 and has been extending into radio and television.

In the United States developments began with the formation by some communities of "press councils" which are more like consumer bodies. Impressed by Britain's council, the Minnesota Newspaper Association reacted by forming a state press council in 1971.

It was to British practice, too, that the Twentieth Century Fund looked when it recommended the formation of the National News Council for the United States. It began in 1973, is privately funded by foundations and has been an active forum for complaints. However, it is also still fighting for universal acceptance from newspaper publishers.

Meanwhile New Zealand formed a British-style council in 1972 and in 1973 Sri Lanka followed its Indian neighbour with a statutory press council.

Portugal formed, by decree law in 1973, a council which is on British lines but in accordance with press law.

The "baby" among press councils is Australia which began work last year. Moves by the Australian Newspaper Council for a press council began in 1975—the same year as a government report urged a Royal Commission on the press and a press council.

There were criticisms of cheque book journalism (shades of our own Press Council and its declaration of policy on that matter) and shabby reporting in a country where politics are robust.

Here again the British model was adopted and Sir Frank Kitt, an ex-High Court judge,

became chairman. The council supports the Australian Journalists' Association's code of conduct. The council's own statements of principles are extensive and cover press freedom, fairness, rumour, distinguishing between fact and opinion, misstatements, suppression, distortion, gross lapses of taste, racial discrimination and retractions.

Since our own McGregor Commission appears, broadly, to have reached very much the same conclusion it is apt to find this article with an earlier comment by an Australian Journalists' Association working party.

The British Press Council, it said, had not improved sensationalism or distortion in the popular press, had not corrected political bias and had not interfered with monopolistic tendencies. Adjudications were bland, unemphatic and brief, with the "muffled tones of an apologist".

It said, however, that it was generally successful, given the hostile and uncompromising context in which it allowed itself to be formed. It was a half-way house between regulation and licence with no formal sanctions and limited objectives.

The McGregor Commission has made 18 recommendations or suggestions for the British Council including its highly questionable extension as a tribunal for the proposed charter arising out of the closed shop controversy which is substantially concerned with the industrial rather than the ethical field.

In considering them the Press Council will no doubt remember that it has been an evolving body and that some of its forebears or offspring have found it difficult to adopt a code of conduct or in having a preponderance of lay members.

Roper Mead

The author is a former Assistant Secretary of the Press Council, and a former president of the VUJ.

How one woman sees life behind Rhodesia's front-line

Bridget Parsons, aged 28, reaches maths in a Birmingham comprehensive. She came back to Britain in April from Rhodesia, where she had been teaching for a year at St David's, Bulawayo. This is in Manika Province, in eastern Rhodesia, where the guerrilla war is at its most intense. The school which was the only girls' school for Africans with a sixth form in the country—was closed in March as a result of threats from the guerrillas. When she reads statements in British newspapers about an "anti-Marxist" majority in Rhodesia ("counting whites as well as blacks"), or even about a peaceful transfer of power to a black majority in which law and order would be preserved by the existing security forces while the guerrillas were quietly disarmed and helped to return to civilian occupations, Bridget Parsons wonders if she is reading about the same country in which she was living.

The realities of the war in eastern Rhodesia as she describes them are rather different. The truth is, she says, that ordinary Africans "dread" a black majority. They are afraid that the guerrillas are referred to in affectionate terms as "the boys". The girls in her school "used to meet the boys at night or during the weekend". They were noticeably more politically aware and increasingly confident in challenging a system which previously they accepted. There was a growing sense that the future was in their hands and that they had to do something about it. Some crossed into Mozambique; others felt that their role was to stay with their families and to help by cooking for the boys.

That was last year. As the end of the year "the guerrillas moved into the area in larger numbers. By this time people were prepared and so the boys were assured of receiving food and shelter. With this firm base they could then strike out at strategic targets—bridges, council halls, beer halls and such-like. This inevitably led to clashes with the security forces and so the complete support of the people, became essential, since a lot is demanded of them."

Among the Africans Bridget Parsons met, the "brutality" of the government troops was taken for granted. She heard numerous reports of "contacts" between Rhodesian forces and groups of guerrillas where the troops radioed for reinforcements and surrounded the area, and helicopters then flew in and shot at anything that moved. The obvious reaction of women and children, at work in the fields, is to run when they see half a dozen choppers fly over. So they are killed.

One white missionary told Miss Parsons he estimated that over a hundred of his congregation had been killed in this way. He also described how a man taken prisoner during one such "contact" had had both his ears cut off to prevent him escaping. He was covered from head to foot in sucking and then hung with heavy chains and beaten with a club.

The missionary said him in this condition, and two days later when he was back in the village he was still there having received no medical treatment.

Miss Parsons admits that she did not herself personally witness any of these atrocities, a fact most of her informants published because they or their relatives are still in Rhodesia. As for the guerrillas, she said she was told this by an eyewitness, a woman working for Mr John Deary of the Rhodesian Justice and Peace Council.

Miss Parsons says that she did not herself personally witness any of these atrocities, a fact most of her informants published because they or their relatives are still in Rhodesia. As for the guerrillas, she said she was told this by an eyewitness, a woman working for Mr John Deary of the Rhodesian Justice and Peace Council.

Edward Mortimer

Bodies dangled from helicopters

Students from the Hohe Valley described to Miss Parsons how in that region dead bodies wrapped in plastic were dangled from helicopters which flew low over the village, a sight which the students found terrifying. In another region, at Chishawasha, near Ruwa, the same is said to have been done with the bodies of "several" eleven-year-old children who were shot on the village. The soldiers said they were taking food to the guerrillas. Seven times the helicopter passed over the home of those children. The parents were then told to go and collect the bodies. Miss Parsons said she was told this by an eyewitness, a woman working for Mr John Deary of the Rhodesian Justice and Peace Council.

Edward Mortimer

Villagers taken and tortured

"Whenever any action is taken by the guerrillas," Miss Parsons says, "the local people are immediately suspected. For instance the guerrillas took away six of the men from the village. Those who came back told me of how they were tortured. They were kept in deep pits in the ground with little food or clothing; they were beaten and electric shocks were applied to their genitals. One boy told them they wanted to know what his father had fed the guerrillas. On this admission the father was sentenced to eight years imprisonment. The charge was

Londoner fights the battle for New York

Win or lose—and yesterday's popularity poll in the *New York Times* did not sugar too well for her—Bella Abzug, the flamboyant lady who is out to win the mayoralty of New York, has at least one doughty British champion in St John's Wood, London NW8.

Lila Burckman is her name. On her company's letter headings she inserts "Everything you've always wanted to know about London and didn't know who to ask" between her Christian name and surname in brackets.

Though the inquiry and services business she runs has London as its stock in trade, she cares just as much about New York. Hence her championing of Mr Abzug's cause.

I went to see Lila Burckman yesterday and she did not seem the least dependent on the news that Mrs Abzug's campaign to win the Democratic nomination seemed to be losing its momentum.

"Bella's got the drive and determination the city needs," she told me. "I remember what a great city New York used to be. With Bella as mayor, it can be that again. All I can do is try to break down voter's apathy."

She has put her office at the disposal of the "Bella for Mayor" movement. She advises London-based Americans why they should put a tick in Mrs Abzug's name if they go back to the States to vote on September 20.

A la recherche

If French customs officers had opened the suitcase of Baron Henri de Montesquiou when he returned to Paris from London this week, they might have been surprised to find among its contents two cricket bats.

They had been presented to the baron when he hosted a party given by his famous champagne firm, Moët and Chandon, after the final match of *The Cricketer* cup held in Chislehurst. "When I was in school in England before the war," he told his guests, "I played cricket for a team. But I'm afraid I have forgotten the rules

"Anything you say will be taken down in evidence against you, and sent to Yorkshire Television..."



The \$1m silence of Mrs Onassis

I do not know, but I can guess, what Jacqueline Onassis's feelings were when she opened a certain letter on, or about, May 30 this year.

"My dear Mrs Onassis," it read. "Would you consider a one million offer to play the role in [the TV film of] *Dolores*?"

I doubt if Irving Mansfield, who sent the letter, seriously expected a reply. But he did not get one.

Dolores, you will need reminding, was the last book to be written by Jacqueline Susann before her death in 1974. It is the story of the widow of an assassinated American president who, to quote from the ghastly

blurb, "is too lonely to be fulfilled as a woman. What she needed most was money and men."

Mr Mansfield was Jacqueline Susann's husband and is executor of her estate. He was also executive producer of the two awful films hewn out of her bones.

The Corgi paperback of *Dolores* is published this week. The TV film seems as far away as ever.

They cannot afford to be too long over it, however. A film of the book *The Greek Tycoon*, starring Anthony Quinn, is expected to reach America's cinema screens quite soon. The cherry will probably not be able to stand up to two bites.

When a lion loses its pride

It seemed particularly ironical that on Wednesday evening, Chris Cumming, the man who discovered the white lions of Timbavati and who never gets ill, was struck at low with a virulent attack of flu that his doctors forbade him to leave bed to meet the press.

His book, telling of the amazing discovery, comes out next week and he, his wife Charlotte and daughter Tabitha are in London for the launch.

Since he completed the book *The White Lions of Timbavati* (published by Paddington Press), the three lion cubs have grown and two of them have been abandoned by their pride. Mr McBride has supervised the removal of these two to the safety of the National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria. He tells me that it will probably be necessary to bring the third, younger white lion to smaller safety sometime in the future.

Grannie Cumming of age lately

When Anthony Blond invited me to luncheon yesterday to meet a lady who admits to being a "randy gran," I did not know what to make of it all.

Well, you know Anthony—such a tease. However, a few minutes with his latest author, the sturdy, smiling, and smiling Grannie Cumming (whose memoir *The Love Lions* are to be published next month by Blond and Briggs) and I was captivated.

Loved her, hated the book: ought to be my reaction; for, after all, according to Miss Cumming, who is 60 and looks 40, "the reaction of certain men to me is just what I need."

Grannie Cumming, who is divorced (having been married to two writers) told me: "at 50 I decided to be 'love for love'." She added: "I did not see why I should be like Zelda Fitzgerald, with four grandchildren, with a visit to the local club. She is emigrating to Air in November, where a few friends are properly treated. I said that she seemed to be very nicely treated, evidenced by her book. I received a letter which did receive a lot of charming men with 'research'."

Post script: An ambiguity in my phrasing gave the impression that Eugene Elg, the first man to take off from a ship at sea, was in the air for two months before landing on another ship. Readers were not slow to point out the absurdity. . . . Anthony Price, editor of the *Oxford Times* is not going to the crime writers' congress in America as a (usually reliable) source told me he was. . . . I have not abandoned the "OK rules" craze which has drawn so many letters. I am merely collating your contributions.



1. **La** 2. **Le** 3. **Les** 4. **Li**

The management's activities within the letter of the law

The attitude of the workers still loyal to the company is in fact something that the report gives too little weight to, perhaps because of the necessarily

Lord Scarman notes reminiscently in passing that a more formal legal system may be more effective, if it does not have the acceptance of those it is to apply to. Like our present system, it would depend ultimately on goodwill. The law that we have can work only if both sides are prepared to accept compromise and conciliation. Employers who exploit loopholes in the law to avoid those very things, and trade unionists who demonstrate, picket and "black" up to the very limit the law permits (no further, of course), are acting fully within their rights. That is not to say that they are wise to do so, either in terms of public spirit, or of self-interest.

From Councillor George Taylor
Sir, I have read with interest the

that the most significant loss to the borough, and this would apply generally to inner urban areas, has been of skilled workers, many of whom have moved out to newer towns. The loss to the borough of residents who are professional workers, employers and managers stands at 8.3 per cent which is still less than the figure for London as a whole.

The August 22 grossly underestimates the increase in "social ownership" (council and housing associations) which has taken place since 1970. This has shown an increase from approximately 40 per cent of the dwellings owned by the council in 1970 to approximately 60 per cent in 1980. This has been achieved as a result of a deliberate act of policy whereby the council have purchased a number of properties for the purpose of rehabilitation. This policy is still continuing, though it is likely that in the future the number of purchases will reduce.

Looking forward to the 1980s and 1990s one of our major problems will be a shortage of houses to buy for owner occupiers in the middle income groups. It may well be that in time to come the council will be initiating a programme of helping in redevelopment and rehabilitation schemes intended for owner occupier middle income groups.

Finally, one problem, which

From Mr C. G. Smith reason research

However, even allowing for this tendency of the weather to repeat extreme events at short intervals, the fact that the normal and generally genial behaviour of the British climate is confirmed by a detailed study of the Oxford meteorological record which is very complete since 1815 and for which patchy records extend as far back as 1760. The actual severity and the day to day fluctuations of the weather of the cold winters of 1947 and 1963 was so close to that during the severe winters of 1776, 1814 and 1895 that I was reassured that it had all

From Mr S. C. Boxer
Sir, May I commend on the

and houses in its
vicinity was reached
by the glacier. The
minimization for a cen-
tury about 1850, a marked
glacier was noticed,
a catastrophic after-
math so

I know the cause of
the retreat of land ice in
the mountainous region
of the fact is there.
Eighteenth-century
witnessed an increase in
the retreat of land ice
in the mountainous re-
gion, while the climate
was, causing the re-
treat away before our
eyes it is causing other

...MER.

...I.

...a Hayman

...as variable as that
of the sun, it is, I suppose,
to our meteorologists, to
express its fine grade-
ness Dr Buisseret's
23) sometimes seem

...having purchased
the "cow which," in my
short of life, I have
permitted with the sup-
erfluous of his guaran-

Your correspondent may be
interested to know that we have
recently decided to test in a sci-
entific experiment, simulating
procedures of a Census, two slightly
different types of direct question-
ing on ethnic origin. In
voluntary test respondents would
be asked to indicate by ticking a
box the ethnic group or race to which
they belong or from which they
descended. Categories specified
will include White (European),
West Indian, African, Arab,
Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Bangla-
deshi and Lebanese.
The earlier research had shown
that persons from the Indian sub-
continent very often wished to
which community they belonged
and questions will be provided in
space to state whether Hindu,
Sikh, Muslim, or other. In addition
provision is made for persons
not belonging to any other race or
group or of mixed racial or ethnic
descent to describe their ethnic
racial origins. If a question in sur-
vey form were included in the 1981
Census Mr Frank should have
difficulty in answering it.
Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY BOXER,
Head of Census Division,
Office of Population Censuses
and Surveys,
St Catherine's House,
10 Kingsway, WC2.
August 25.

as. was treated with *From the Ambassador of Republic of Iraq*

AN equally erroneous picture given by the above-mentioned spokesman when he describes it as resettlement of villagers of the frontier areas in new and modern village units inside the Kurdistan Autonomous Region as "deportation to desert areas" and their "pressing into forced labour under surveillance".

The Iraqi Kurds are now enjoying the benefits of peace after years of futile foreign-inspired rebellion. They are all now actively and freely engaged in the economic reconstruction of their Autonomous Region, as witnessed and reported by many foreign journalists who have visited Iraq.

Yours faithfully,
TAHA AL-DAWOOD, Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
21 Queen's Gate, SW7.
August 17.

From Captain A. R. Farquhar, RN
retd

Amidst the surveying officers was sub-leutenant J. I. Wolf not named in the list of the dead. He was a big, burly fellow, known to his friends as "Tubby". He fell foul somehow of his captain, and as a punishment was ordered to fill in the "con tours" of these four hills. As it was about midsummer it was very hot work, walking round and round the hills, and the sun's rays, and he suffered accordingly, and determined on revenge.

It is custom to fit local names to conspicuous objects, and Lemnos having for years been under Turkish rule, Yanni, Yrma and Demasius did sound vaguely Turkish to those ignorant of the language. So when the reported island as the local names were pronounced.

They were placed on the "fair chart" of the survey, sent to the hydrographic department, passed on, and the chart plate was engraved, and so far as known, still there, and I feel sure no hydrographer will erase them. It must be well known, story in the department.

The survey was made in the 1890's and came in very useful for the Dardanelles, being a modern large scale chart of Mudros harbour, Yanni, etc.

A. E. FARQUHAR
43 Phillipside Gardens, W.2
Albany 7525

the building societies consid-
tors. At present the 6.7 per cent their interest rates both for

The first consideration for building societies is, of course, the attraction of the savings with which loans to house-buyers are financed. The quantity in which these savings come in depends, very largely, on the relative attractiveness of the interest rates the societies offer depos-

Today's news that the interest rate on National Savings Bank investment accounts is to be reduced from 10 to 9 per cent from October 1 must offer the building societies still more room to lower their rates, albeit the larger inflows into National Savings Investment accounts this summer may not have been of the kind that would otherwise have been invested in building societies. Unless, however, there is some drastic deterioration in the economic background between now and late September, it is hard to see how the societies will be able to resist a fairly significant reduction in

have thought that a savings movement of such size—resources of some £28,000m—would be able to sum up a trend almost as quickly as anyone else. That said, the timid all the clamour to which the societies are likely to be subjected, there is a more fundamental issue that is worthy of deeper consideration and public debate. That is whether the present method of arriving at building society interest rates is the best one. If the building societies are to change in the slow side in responding to changes in other interest rates, might not some system of regular reviews at, say, three or six monthly intervals be more appropriate?

From Mrs Mary G. Hall
Sir, The Socialists are determined
that we should sit side by side to
be educated and lie side by side
when ill. Why on earth, then, should
we not also live side by side?
Yours faithfully,
MARY HALL,
Lavender Cottage,

existence of past records. For this August 27.

Ever since the collapse in early 1975 of the CIA-backed Baraza

An equally erroneous picture is given by the above-mentioned spokesman when he describes the resettlement of villagers of the frontier areas in new and modern village units inside the Kurdish Autonomous Region as "deportations".

from Mr W. C. Houghton
There is, I suggest, one possible

At the end of say, a three year period, the Government could have the option to loan back to the owner, or their estate, the amount transferred to some other part of government investment for preferential terms.

As each future pay award was agreed, the Government could have the option to increase the Government guideline which could be indexed for a further three years.

The agreed criteria for manufacturing industry should, I consider, be based on the efficient production of the more efficient and economical use of men, materials and machines plus greater efficiency and economy in administration and selling.

These criteria would be applied with greater emphasis on increased efficiency and economy of service and perhaps greater service as in the case of the airlines. In the case of the airlines which, after being broken up some two years, now threatens to close London's airports over the holiday weekend.

The formula for these lines would be efficient and economical, a clearly understood basis which was the appreciation of the nation and cash and provides a smidgeon of the nation's future prosperity. It is a concept which would be made to do with industry and the Government guideline should certainly not be used to charge their efficiency or

Rules of pronunciation

From Mr Paul Ferris

If, Professor Roas were correct then he says (August 24) that comparatively few words in English have two equally acceptable alternative pronunciations. The committee of learned persons that revised the BBC on the matter for years, from 1926 to 1938, would have had to have been wrong. Exactly what does he mean by "acceptable"? I have just finished work on a radio documentary, "English as she is broadcast", about the BBC's advisory committee on spoken English to impose uniform standards. The committee (which had members from the BBC and the Foreign Office) was chaired by Lord Shaw and included scholars and writers among its members) was hamstrung by the fact that the BBC refused to accept that alternative pronunciations were of equal merit, yet in many cases no single "correct" pronunciation existed. The committee was deadlocked by disagreement and never decided on a particular pronunciation by a narrow margin. Thus in 1926 it ruled that garage would be "garraazh", only to change its mind in 1931 to "garazh" to rhyme with "carriage", then change it back to "garraizh" in 1934 to "garraazh". Forty years later, who could say that either pronunciation is wrong? The members used to send in lists of words for discussion. One note from

Israel-US impasse

from the Editor of the Jewish Chronicle

Mr. Your leading article "The Israel-American impasse" (August 11) is grossly misleading on a number of points. "The question facing the Carter Administration now, therefore, is whether to let the differences of opinion between it and Mr Begin remain purely platonic or. Mr James Reston has suggested *The New York Times*, to 'make clear to Israel that it will not continue to finance the arm and a Begin policy it thinks will lead to war'." Unquestionably, the quotation from Mr Reston suits the argument of your leading article, but you do not quote Mr Reston and your readers by not pointing out that it was but the second of three alternative policies which Mr Reston put out.

Mr. I may quote him: "At some point, the United States will probably have to decide (1) to guarantee the pre-1967 boundaries of the State with its strategic and economic interests; or (2) make clear to Israel that it will not continue to finance the arm and a Begin policy it thinks will lead to war; or (3) evade any such decision by taking no action."

Mr. Reston's own choice of alternatives—again if I may quote him—"that it needs a decision by the United States, clear to all sides, that the United States will not support the pre-1967 borders, or, conversely, the United States will defend those borders against any aggressor including the United Union."

Yours truly,
JOSEPH D. PAUL,
Assistant, Clerk,
Furnival Street, EC4.

August 19.

But what tourists are never given credit for is the substantial amount of money they already pay. They pay for Air, liquor, tobacco and petrol taxes in full, so contributing around £150m to the national exchequer each year. In addition local rates levied by hotels, restaurants, shops, and places of entertainment are heavily dependent on tourists earning, keeping those establishments viable.

It is impossible to estimate how much tourists contribute in this way. But the fact that in this year's 10 million tourists will pay, on average, £15 per head in tax, is a fact.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CONNORSON OF SHULBREDE,
Chairman London Tourist Board,
Grosvenor Gardens,
Victoria, SW1.

August 22.

homework

from Emma and Lucy Briggs

Dear Mr. Gerald Dahl (August 20)

It is obviously not spoken to any children from our comprehensive school. Our teachers regularly give homework, and they also correct

We still have time to watch television and read Mr Dahl's books well.

Yours faithfully,
EMMA BRIGGS,
LUCY BRIGGS,
The House,
Dominic,
Strath,
Ruswell,
August 20.

Sir, In the report which you were kind enough to print concerning

to deal with the relative 'tribe' over which the clerks' assistants presided. "What in fact I said was that high quality service to deal with the relative 'tribe' over which the clerks' assistants should only be permitted to preside."

FOURS faithfully,
DAVID NAFLEY,
Nafley & Co.,
97-115 Long Acre, WC2,
August 23.

Future of the Ogaden

From Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker

THE drawing of frontiers by the British in 1884, when they took 80 years ago introduced a new concept into the Horn of Africa. Later, or more than two decades until 1955, "Somalia" was administered by Italians and British as a unit. When I was sent out by Anthony Eden in 1956 to invite Ethiopia to return the Ogaden to Somalia HIPM was the political basis of the argument made all the frontiers. How can you say to us to change them now?"

The interests of all the peoples of the Ogaden, their political stability and economic development. This would be achieved, within the conditions laid down by the OAU, by the degree of autonomy and development within a wider association of the Sudan and Kenya as well as Somalia and Ethiopia.

The Somalis are a remarkable and most attractive people. Few people in the world are willing to go, to make their home, in the most desolate areas of the Horn, to decide their ever-growing needs. Herds have overlooked across the borders invisible to them, in the

badly-bred coming years, a species of terrorism is the only extraordinarily able man was the 7-ape in 1975 it was Scabius corollae insects feed on which have been from for three co. 1972-74, no special badbird was

What is interest consecutive years species have ap the superabundant year's fine crop came through right but the poor June for reason

Yours sincerely,
D. F. OWEN,
66 Scrantom Lane,
Leicester,
August 20.

From Sir David M. P. Dr. Brantov like to know the reasons for going in that direction as the would seem to be garden. They have been unable and the Honorable they we their flight in short as they like say with their pr Yours faithfully,
D. F. OWEN,
4 Valley View, Southworth, Cambridge, Wills, Rem

EEC support and
are also? The Iraqi Kurds are now enjoy
ing the benefits of peace after year

the gardens. This called Syrrhus, a plant which has become abundant; last year ladybirds; while another hoverfly. All of these survive on spider exceptionally common in consecutive years. In all of abundance or scarcity, it is interesting that in three different exiles I have noted the spider. Last year the spider ladybirds in the winter all crashed in which remain

Backward glance
From Capt. A. R. Farquhar, RN, read
Sir, I can expand a little on Lieutenant Commander Bailie-Grogan's story about the naming of hills on Lemnos. The story as I heard it very many years ago is as follows:
"A surveying officer was to subdivide Lemnos. I will not name him, but his name was 'Tubby'. He fell foul somehow of his captain, and as a punishment was ordered to fill in the 'contours' of the four hills. As it was about 1870, he took a very long time about it, walking round and round these hills, filling in the contours, and he suffered accordingly; and determined on a course of action.
It is custom to fit local names to conspicuous objects, and Lemnos having for years been under Turkish rule, Yama, Yrroc, Eb and Demme did sound vaguely Turkish to those ignorant of the language. So when he reported them as the local names, no suspicion was aroused.
They were placed on the 'fair copy' of the survey, sent to the Hydrographic Department, unopposed, and the chart placed surveyed, and so far as I know are still in use. I feel sure no hydrographer will ever find it. It must be a well known story in the department."
The survey was made in the 1890s and came in very useful for the Dardanelles, being a modern large scale chart of Mudros harbour.

Yours, etc.
A. R. FARQUHAR,
43 Phillimore Gardens, W.2.
Alverton 7525.

511-1-2

LAING
for tomorrow's
BUILDING, CIVIL
& INDUSTRIAL
ENGINEERING

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Elections and
the tides
of economic
fortune, page 15

Manufacturing investment running well below level indicated by surveys

By Melvyn Westlake

New investment in manufacturing industry, which together with exports has been allocated a central role by the Government in spearheading Britain's economic recovery, is proving to be good deal weaker this year than had been hoped.

According to figures published yesterday by the Department of Industry, manufacturing investment in new plant and machinery during the second quarter of 1977, a little more than the £419m invested in the previous three months. But the growth in such capital spending so far this year is running some way below that suggested by surveys of private investment intentions undertaken by the Government and the Confederation of British Industry.

This is particularly worrying given the official surveys have indicated a progressive weakening of corporate investment for 1977.

Initially, these surveys suggested a 15 to 20 per cent jump in the volume of manufacturing investment this year. But this has been scaled down, first to 10 to 15 per cent, and then to 10 to 10 per cent. In fact, the rise in fixed capital investment in the first half of this year has been at an annual rate of only 2.6 per cent, well below the 10 per cent target. The last six months even to reach the bottom of the range suggested by the latest official survey of private investment intentions.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, in its *Economic Review*, published this morning, that manufacturing investment will rise by 5 per cent this year and 10 per cent in 1978.

There is some evidence that companies have been postponing rather than cancelling

CAPITAL SPENDING
The following are the figures published yesterday by the Department of Industry for the fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing, distributing, service and shipping industries and for the stocks all seasonally adjusted at 1970 prices:

	£m	Investment	Stocks
1972	4,292	1,728	82
1973	4,665	1,753	1,078
1974	4,858	2,028	606
1975	4,120	1,745	-605
1976	3,936	1,659	37
1977 Q1	1,223	509	-69
Q2	1,204	504	284
Q3	1,213	504	345
Q4	1,218	511	45
1975 Q1	1,090	472	-98
Q2	1,054	448	-186
Q3	1,014	420	-218
Q4	961	407	-103
1976 Q1	940	405	59
Q2	923	407	-131
Q3	1,001	421	28
Q4	872	426	81
1977 Q1	895	419	248
Q2 p	998	432	152

The public sector spending cuts, undertaken last year at the behest of the technicians from the International Monetary Fund, were largely intended to make room for a growth in private investment.

The main problem is that expectations about the demand for goods, and the levels of capacity utilization, seem to be more important in stimulating investment than cost.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, in its *Economic Review*, published this morning, that manufacturing investment will rise by 5 per cent this year and 10 per cent in 1978.

There is some evidence that companies have been postponing rather than cancelling

new investment projects, and that manufacturers might be planning to raise their fixed capital spending next year. In corroboration of this view, the latest Government survey suggests a rise of perhaps as much as 20 per cent in such spending next year.

But, in the light of past experience, there must be a high possibility that these intentions of spending in 1978 will be scaled down as they were for this year.

Spending on fixed capital assets by the distributive and service industries was slightly up in the second quarter of this year, at £512m, compared with £507m in the previous three months.

This was, by a tiny margin, the best level for two years. But, as with investment in manufacturing industry, this improvement was from a very depressed level.

If this performance is not improved in the last six months of this year, spending on plant, machinery, vehicles and buildings by the distributive and service sectors will show an overall rise this year of only 3 per cent.

Investment in shipping, which is notoriously volatile, showed a rise between the first and second quarters of this year of £25m, to £69m.

Separate figures published yesterday show that the stocks of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers rose again in the April-June period, after a rise in the previous quarter, and heavy destocking in 1975 and 1976.

Much of the rise in manufacturers' stocks was in finished goods, rather than in materials and fuel or work in progress. This suggests that the rise was largely involuntary, caused by an inability to sell goods at a time when living standards are falling and consumer spending is depressed.

Bonn injects £1,625m to ease banks' liquidity

From Peter Norman
Frankfurt, Aug. 25

West Germany's monetary authorities today decided to pump DM6,500m (£1,625m) of liquidity into the German banking system and so reinforce the downward trend of interest rates.

At its meeting in Frankfurt the central council of the federal bank cut the present minimum reserve rates by 10 per cent from the beginning of next month. This is expected to release DM4,500m currently tied up in non-interest-bearing accounts at the federal bank.

The council also decided to raise the commercial banks' rediscount quotas by DM2,000m, so that from the beginning of next month banks will be able to borrow up to DM22,000m at the present bank rate of 3.5 per cent.

Dr. Oskar Emminger, the federal bank president, told a press conference after the meeting that the injection of liquidity was considerable.

He explained that the authorities wanted to place the banking system's financing on a less provisional basis. Over the past few months German banks have had to resort increasingly to short-term financing instruments at the federal bank, such as discount bills, for periods of up to 10 days only.

The latest decisions should also prevent any tightening of money market conditions in September, which is a month when large payments can be made to the Phillips group.

The moves should also help push down interest rates, Dr. Emminger pointed out.

He underlined that the federal bank had by now done just about everything it can to counter the inflationary pressure in Germany. He pointed out that interest rates were at their lowest level for 13 years.

Shares 'suspension' by British Land

By John Brennan

British Land, one of the country's top three property companies, has called a two-week halt to trading in its shares.

The £200m property investment group requested a temporary suspension of dealings as the market opened yesterday to allow it time to finalise refinancing arrangements for £22m of its short-term borrowings.

British Land owes the Crown Agents £10m of that debt and it was due to repay the loan at midnight on Wednesday. It is understood the group was unable to raise the cash and so provisional terms for repayment or deferral were only agreed with the Crown Agents late on Wednesday evening.

The Crown Agents are under a government directive to withdraw from their property and fringe banking interests, Mr. Sidney Burne, the Agents' managing director, said yesterday when viewing property loan debts "the soft touch

of the Crown Agents is gone". Mr. John Ritblat, British Land's chairman, wished to make it clear yesterday that, despite the apparent coincidence, there was no connection between the maturity of the Crown Agents' loan and the timing of the announcement.

It is understood that Mr. Ritblat decided in February that it would be unrealistic to produce accounts for 1976-77 before dealing with the Agents' loan and the £14.3m of 91 per cent unsecured loan stock due for repayment early next year.

Negotiations with the group's main creditors and with its financial advisers, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, resulted in a rough outline agreement on a scheme as early as April. The Crown Agents' firm line may have proved a stumbling block in the talks and prevented an earlier announcement that the group had been reached.

Mr. John Weston Smith, a British Land director, confirmed that the refinancing package would involve the issue of "some form of new loan instrument". Market speculation yesterday focused on the possibility of a mix of new convertible and non-convertible loan stock.

The group hopes to have

copies of its 1976-77 accounts as well as details of the refinancing proposals available for shareholders "in approximately two weeks".

Yesterday's announcement came with details of a pre-tax revenue loss last year, down from £4.7m to £3.9m. Although interest charges for the year are shown to be only £635,000 lower at £18.3m, no details are given of any interest capitalised on the group's development schemes, an item that cost a further £2.9m in 1976.

A reassessment of group property on an open market basis indicated a portfolio worth of £206m and a net asset value per share of 114p.

These figures confirm individual reports of property sales totalling around £33m last year. That would leave shareholders funds at the March year-end of approximately £50m and group debts of £155m.

British Land is furious over the form of the Stock Exchange announcement. Initially the SE talked of a major capital reconstruction of the group but later amended this to explain that British Land was refunding only a relatively small part of its overall borrowings.

Financial Editor, page 15



Mr. John Ritblat, chairman of British Land: plans for refinancing £25m borrowings.

Former head of Artagen offered chairmanship at Peachey group

By Our Financial Staff

Peachey Property Corporation has asked Mr. John Brown, former managing director of Artagen Properties, to take the chairmanship of the group, which is being reorganised by Sir Eric Miller.

Mr. Brown, whose epic bid for Artagen last year failed, is now being asked to take the reins of the group, which is being reorganised by Sir Eric Miller.

Mr. Brown, whose epic bid for Artagen last year failed, is now being asked to take the reins of the group, which is being reorganised by Sir Eric Miller.

Agents' £133m Australian property portfolio. Mr. Brown said: "I am going to continue my involvement with the Agents over Australia".

Commenting on suggestions that Peachey has already offered him a draft management contract to consider, he confirmed that he has taken an interest in Peachey's recent well publicised affairs, but that speculation is, at this stage, premature.

Mr. Brown's knowledge of Peachey long predates that of the group's recent crises, which led

to Sir Eric Miller's departure from the board and investigations by the Fraud Squad, the Department of Trade and Peachey's own accounts.

Peachey made two abortive takeover bids for Artagen in 1954 and 1957. Although Mr. Brown did not join Artagen until 1959, an element of his role there was to enliven then bid-prone, primarily residential property group.

If he accepts Peachey's offer, observers will inevitably draw parallels between Artagen in the late 1950s and Peachey now.

Divided vote as Fruehauf merger bid cleared

By Desmond Quigley

Acquisition of Crane Fruehauf, Britain's largest trailer producer, by a United States group, Fruehauf Corporation, would not be against the public interest, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has ruled.

However, the conclusion was based on a split vote. Two members, Miss Rita Stephen and Professor T. Barna, strongly dissented from the views of their four other colleagues.

In an astringent minority report they state that Fruehauf has already been an obstacle to Crane's exports to Europe and that an independent Crane will produce a positive influence on Britain's balance of payments.

They also make the point that it is important to preserve the independence of the leading United Kingdom producer in the trailer and container industry and the implications of the proposed merger are "not insignificant" for employment.

Crane is Britain's only major trailer manufacturer which is not foreign-owned. York, which owns Scammell Trailers, is owned by a Canadian company.

Since the commission found four to two in favour of allowing Fruehauf to proceed with its takeover bid, the Government has no powers under the Fair Trading Act 1973 to block a renewed offer.

Reference to the commission was made last year after Fruehauf put in a 27p-a-share bid for Crane, in which it already held a one-third stake. The bitterly contested offer valued Crane at £4.17m.

After the reference, Fruehauf's bid lapsed although the company told the commission that it intended to make a new offer. Yesterday Crane's shares rose 6p to 34p, more than double the original offer.

Fruehauf said yesterday it was pleased with the commission's decision but Hill Samuel, its United Kingdom financial adviser, said it was unlikely that there would be any precipitate action. A spokesman for Crane said the company was disappointed at the decision and was studying the report.

The majority report found that the technology needed to manufacture trailers was not such that there must be in the public interest a British-controlled company capable of developing it.

Crane also stood to benefit from a merger since Fruehauf's technical resources were greater, and the effect of a merger would be negligible on domestic competition for both trailers and containers.

New curbs on textiles and steel imports

By Peter Hill

New controls on imports of products and selected types of clothing from outside the EEC were imposed by the Department of Trade last night. The action is part of a series of measures introduced under the provisions of the Community's bilateral trade agreements with Singapore and India, the terms of the Gatt Fibre Arrangement.

The second half of this cotton cloth from Egypt is limited to 375 tonnes; from Singapore will be limited to a total of 1,410,000 until the end of this year and dresses and skirts from India will be limited to 10 pieces.

Department of Trade has new quotas resulted in a "significant increase" in imports from the three countries involved in the first months. All surveillance is on these products revoked from midnight last night.

A separate statement the department said that it was extending the range of steel products covered by surveillance procedures. The surveillance will apply to imports of special from non-EEC countries. Iters will be required to Whitehall with detailed information on quantity, value and market price in order of origin for use in administration and anti-dumping policy. The surveillance will be valid for months and will include steel wire, high carbon rebar, blooms, billets, bars of alloy steel and special steels.

Dollar strengthens as US trade gap narrows

The dollar recovered yesterday in active trading after early weakness sparked by fears of another huge United States trade deficit. When released, the figures showed a July deficit of \$2,330m (about £1,370m), roughly \$500m below the June figures and even further below some of the market estimates which provoked a slight downturn yesterday.

The Commerce Department said the deficit reflected rising exports and falling imports, particularly oil.

Over the first seven months of the year the trade deficit now stands at a seasonally adjusted \$14,910m compared with \$1,550m in the corresponding period of last year.

Although the underlying deficit remains large, the slightly better-than-expected figures produced a strengthening against all main European currencies. The dollar was also helped by an easing of credit in Germany announced yesterday by the federal bank.

Sterling's fortunes fluctuated sharply against the dollar yesterday. After showing early strength, which pushed the rate up to \$1.7425, where the Bank of England stepped in to sell pounds, it came back as the dollar recovered, closing at \$1.7413.

Its effective rate firmed slightly, however, closing at 62 per cent of the weighted rate index, a rise of 0.1 per cent on the day.

Move to restrict overcharging on currencies

The Bank of England has acted to stop foreign exchange bureaux cashing in on tourists wanting to change their money after normal bank hours.

Some are charging up to 5 per cent commission on each transaction compared with the 1 per cent levied by the big banks, Midland, Lloyds, Barclays and National Westminster.

Now the bureaux are being compelled to display their rates of exchange and the commission they charge. If they do not the Bank can refuse to renew their official permission to handle foreign currency.

The move has been the subject of much press comment and it was taken up in January by Mr. Ilydd Harrington, the then deputy leader of the Labour group on the Greater London Council.

Datsun limit on UK sales extended

By Edward Townsend

In a new attempt to avoid political repercussions over Japanese imports, Datsun UK has announced another voluntary restriction on the number of cars it will sell in Britain for the rest of this year.

Dealers are being rationed and it is planned that total sales for the year will be similar to the company's 1976 United Kingdom market penetration.

Datsun sales so far this year have reached about 58,000 vehicles and the company will have to restrict sales for the remaining four months to between 12,000 and 17,000 to meet the requirement.

Under the terms of an agreement reached between the Japanese and United Kingdom motor industries in January, Japanese cars should not capture a markedly higher share of the market in 1977 than they did last year.

In the first 20 days of August Datsun is believed to have sold 15,000 cars.

Lucas seeks guideline ruling on bonus offer

By Clifford Webb

Mr. Jeffrey Wilkinson, the Lucas executive in charge of its 14 strikebound component plants, said yesterday that he was negotiating "in the dark" because the Department of Employment had not yet given a ruling on the company's £3 a week bonus offer to 1,200 toolmakers.

He said informal discussions had taken place but the department had so far not committed itself on the company's view that the bonus offer was self-financing and could be excluded from the Government's 10 per cent guideline.

"We are quite determined to support the Government's pay policy. In the absence of any firm ruling we can only press ahead in good faith and we have made that position very clear to the toolmakers," he said.

On Wednesday a mass meeting overwhelmingly rejected the offer. The toolmakers are

demanding £5. More than 10,500 other Lucas workers are laid off and six plants are closed.

Mr. Wilkinson said the motor manufacturers had so far been reluctant to pay bonuses because together with Lucas they maintained good pipeline stocks as a matter of policy. But the pipeline was now dry and the shortage of Lucas components would soon begin "to bite seriously".

By next week there would be substantial layoffs in car plants, he said.

Leyland Cars stopped production of the Princess MG and Spitfire ranges a week ago and laid off some 3,500 workers. Further layoffs have been avoided by emergency supplies of imported components.

Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler are maintaining restricted production but expect to run into serious trouble by the end of next week.

\$650m plan to develop Valhall field

By Roger Viefvoge

A consortium led by Amoco's Norwegian subsidiary is to spend \$650m (£373m) on developing the Valhall field in the Norwegian waters south of the Ekofisk complex and close to the median lines with Britain and Denmark.

The field, discovered by Amoco, is expected to begin production in 1981 and reach a peak of around 95,000 barrels a day by 1983. Associated natural gas from the reservoir will also be used and production is expected to reach 200 million cu ft a day by 1989.

Amoco is planning a triple platform complex which will be linked to the Phillips group's Ekofisk centre, about 20 miles to the north-west.

Union Oil confirmed yesterday that production from its Heather field, north-west of the Valhall development, in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea, will be held up four to six months by damage caused to the leg of the steel production platform while the structure was being piled.

Interest on National Savings accounts cut

By John Whitmore,
Financial Correspondent

Interest rates offered on National Savings Investment Accounts are to be cut from 10 per cent to 9 per cent with effect from October 1—the first interest reduction in the investment Account's eleven-year history.

Although the 10 per cent return has been marginally below the 10.15 per cent gross equivalent return offered by building societies, the reduction in the Investment Account rate will leave the building societies more room for manoeuvre when they come to considering their interest rate structure in late September.

But while today's news will obviously please the building societies, they may well feel rather dubious about any direct benefit from the reduction in the National Savings Investment Account rate.

Not only has their own rate been marginally higher, but the kind of money that has been going into the Investment Account in very large quantities over recent months is probably not the kind of money that is now likely to be parcelled out among the building societies.

The decision to cut the Investment Account interest rate is a reflection of the fall in the general level of interest rates.

Latest gilts fail to attract

Bank of England offers of new gilts failed to attract much interest yesterday, as investors were attracted only marginally to investment demand following the easing of prices since the offers were first announced last week.

But the issues of floating rate stock by the Metropolitan Boroughs of Dudley and Oldham were both oversubscribed.

The £20m offerings attracting applications for £45.3m. In both cases applications for up to £50,000 of stock were allotted in full.

Above this, Dudley applicants received 50 per cent up to £1m and 37 per cent over £1m, while Oldham applicants received 50 per cent up to £1m and 42 per cent over £1m.

Leyland's strike call

Continued from page 1
body has already pronounced against group-wide bargaining.

It is understood that Mr. Derek Whitaker, managing director of Leyland Cars, has already warned Mr. Alex Park, chief executive of British Leyland, and through him the National Enterprise Board and Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, that he intends to stand firm even if it means a return to the near disastrous situation of March. At that time a "workers' strike cost Leyland £100m worth of car sales—a situation which senior executives have since admitted was "the very brink of disaster".

Mr. Whitaker is now convinced that the present attempt to bring order to Leyland's industrial relations and pay negotiating machinery can no longer be delayed. He believes that to do so will be to commit the ailing giant to a lingering death.

JUST PUBLISHED

'Education, Engineers & Manufacturing Industry'

* How can engineering attract better recruits?
* Are mathematics teaching in schools good enough?
* Are the rewards of an engineering career worthwhile?

These and many other pertinent questions are examined, and positive recommendations made, in this independent report sponsored by Government and Industry. It has just been published by the University of Aston on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Main Report £2.00
Support Papers (which amplify certain topics) £2.00
Both volumes combined £3.00

obtainable from: The Information Officer,
The University of Aston in Birmingham,
Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET,
Tel: 021 355 3611

PETERBOROUGH MOTORS

Biggest upsurge ever in sales

Highlights from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. Reed:

Sales to external customers totalled £12,361,036, an increase of £2,327,354, the biggest upsurge in our history which emphasizes the commercial strength of our Group of Companies. Group trading profit before tax amounted to £571,704, an increase of £74,558. The total dividend of 1.67p per share is the maximum payable under existing legislation.

The Group is very strong financially and has adequate cash and credit facilities to meet our day to day needs and support the policy of expansion which we pursue with vigour.

As in the past more than half of our profit was earned by our industrial, agricultural and machinery subsidiaries.

The first few months of the current financial year are well up to expectation and exceed the same period of 1976. I feel confident that subject to unforeseen circumstances we shall once more achieve record results.

Copies of the accounts may be obtained from the company or the registrars, Helyar Registrars Limited, 92 Lombard Road, Peterborough PE1 2SP. Tel: 0733 68321

Rises			
Asco Dairies	10p to 330p	Fisons	12p to 332p
APCM	9p to 220p	Glenfield Secs	13p to 150p
Bechtel	5p to 600p	GLS	7p to 270p
Brit Home Stores	5p to 20p	Hawker Sidd	4p to 152p
Crane Fruehauf	6p to 53p	Lafarge	23p to 85p
Decca	10p to 350p	London Brick	8p to 336p
Ege Holdings	22p to 96p	Metall Box	22p to 312p
Farnell Elect	9p to 196p		
Falls			
Allied Insul	6p to 53p	Lorito	2p to 73p
Ayer Hitan	5p to 325p	Lucas Inds	4p to 290p
Barclays BK	4p to 26p	Ocean Trans	5p to 146p
Lloyds & Scot	2p to 93p	Shell	4p to 57p
On other pages			
Bank Base Rates Table	18	Peterborough Motors	13
Annual Statements	17	Interim Statements	16
Associated Portland Cement	16	Lauren Tide	17
Charter Consolidated-Sungel	18	London Brick Co	15
Best Mines			

THE POUND			
Australia	5	Bank	1.58
Austria Sch	30.00	Bank	28.00
Belgium	66.00	Bank	66.00
Canada	1.01	Bank	1.06
Denmark Kr	10.74	Bank	10.34
Finland Mkk	7.20	Bank	6.25
France Fr	8.74	Bank	8.42
Germany Dm	4.19	Bank	3.97
Greece Dr	64.00	Bank	61.00
Hong Kong \$	1.40	Bank	1.40
Italy Lr	1555.00	Bank	1510.00
Japan Yu	490.00	Bank	465.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	Bank	4.20
Norway Kr	4.50	Bank	4.14
Portugal Esc	90.00	Bank	77.00
S Africa Rd	1.87	Bank	1.75
Spain Pes	165.00	Bank	144.00
Sweden Kr	7.53	Bank	7.28
Switzerland Sfr	4.32	Bank	4.10
US \$	1.78	Bank	1.73
Yugoslavia Dnr	36.00	Bank	34.00

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

British Land's route to survival

British Land chose, or was forced to accept, a different route to survival from its fellow re-gear property companies. As Capital Counties Property & Company and EPC sold their way out of trouble, British and ran in circles around its creditors, waiting for the promise that property investment values would rise again and that premature forced sales would only add to their losses.

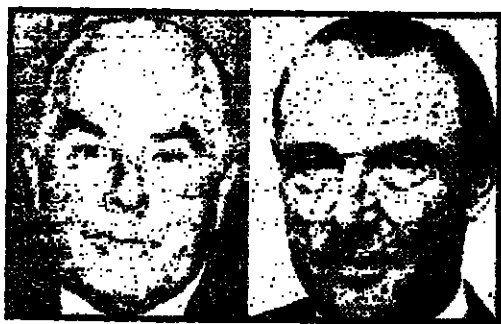
The creditors have had good reason to expect that argument. British Land's mainstay, the property investment portfolio, had been offered in the bleak days of the past three years when institutional investors had eyes only for prime rack-rented buildings. Even now, as institutions' appetite for property spreads from the ever-widening supply of available rack-rented buildings to buildings on longer reversionary leases, creditors' patience is necessary.

The market for British Land's properties has clearly improved. But demand for reversionary space will have to increase considerably more before values match those of the early 1970s. British Land was that, and is buying additional time by its partial short-term loan refinancing. Creditors—the Crown Agents apart—a good reason still to accept the group's offer is that it is clearly better to be a creditor in a recovery stock than of a bankrupt. Creditors can only await details of the financing and hope that whatever form new convertible and/or loan stock is, there will not be a too onerous dilution of value.

figure of £5.6m pretax against £5.9m last time, they are coming along nicely.

A brick plant in Iran will be fully operational by next year, profits are flowing in from building in Saudi Arabia and a Nigerian operation is on schedule.

None of these can be seen as having a significant effect until the end of next year and, in the meantime, hope must be pinned on the long-awaited pickup in the United Kingdom housebuilding industry. The company has built up stocks amounting to about five weeks production and output is continuing at a high level so it is unlikely to be embarrassed by a sudden upturn.



Sir Ronald Stewart, chairman of London Brick (left) and Mr J. A. F. Binney, chairman of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers.

The most likely outcome is a steady increase in home demand for bricks that will preserve London's home base during the build up of overseas operations. APCM, on the other hand, is now looking for United Kingdom diversification to strengthen the home base. No one sector has been suggested yet but it is bound to be an acquisition of some size.

By this year APCM look set for £50m and at 228p, up 9p yesterday to yield a prospective 6.1 per cent, the shares are worth holding. London Brick should be good for £11.3m and the shares, up 4p to 64p to yield an attractive 7.6 per cent.

Associated Dairies Still keeping up the pace

Topsy has nothing on Associated Dairies whose 62 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to a shade under £24m in the year to the end of April is as impressive as the growth of the last decade which has taken earnings from under £1m.

The past year has, it is true, been an exceptionally good one for food retailers and the first half of Asda's reporting period benefited from comparison with a depressed time the previous year. Inevitably, Asda will remain vulnerable to doubts about whether it can maintain this kind of growth.

The current year will have to contend with the effects of unemployment on retail sales in the north, where the group's operations are still concentrated—perhaps a little too much, and the probably temporary impact of Tesco's cost-cutting programme on the whole of the grocery trade.

Even so, Asda still has the inherent growth potential to show its competitors a clean pair of heels and so far as its stock-market rating is concerned it has the dividend edge yet to play. The latest distribution of 1.6p a share gross is covered 12 times by earnings of 18.9p and Asda has already said it will reduce the cover to a still conservative 3 times when dividend restraint is lifted. That would lift the current yield of 1 per cent at 331p to a slightly more respectable 1.9 per cent, quadrupling the distribution.

Meanwhile the encouraging aspect of the past year has been the role volume has played in the outturn since, contributing around 20 per cent of the 37 per cent turnover gain, of which only around 2 per cent stemmed from new store openings. As it is, Asda has still managed to expand margins between the halves from 4.9 to 6.1 per cent and this year will benefit from a slower rise in wage costs as well.

New floor space is scheduled to increase 8.9 per cent a year for at least the next two years; the chief worry, then, appears to be how best to use its balance sheet strength with cash balances up another £2m to £17m last year.

Dominating this Government's policies for well over a year has been the belief that if it can hold on long enough it may yet win the next election.

Although the political situation has been difficult and the economic position has at times verged on catastrophe, it has been buoyed up by the hope that North Sea oil would, by 1978, start to give the sort of room for recovery which has not been known by any government in the postwar period.

Economic conditions do not, of course, decide elections in isolation from other factors. There are long-term shifts in the population, as one generation is replaced by another with different political attitudes. There are fundamental shifts in belief within generations, of the sort which led to the massive victory by Labour in 1945 and the Conservative comeback during the postwar years. And there are other factors, like political scandal or the emergence of an attractive and successful leader, of the growth of nationalism and separatism.

No one would deny, however, that economic success or failure have been the most important factors governing the swing of opinion between elections over recent years. Success with the economy will not necessarily win the election, but failure will certainly lose it.

It is a comment on our overall performance that we have to go back as far as 1959 to find a government which was successful in an election called after anything like the full lifespan of a normal Parliament.

What prospect does this give the present Government? Although forecasters disagree on detail, there is an impressive consensus about the broad shape of the way the economy is moving at present and is likely to move in the coming months.

There will be a sharp turn into current account surplus as the fruits of the North Sea become apparent in our balance of payments. The pace of inflation should slow at least until the end of the year though where it goes from there is anybody's guess, depending on what assumptions are made about the growth of average earnings.

Most City forecasters, such as Phillips and Drew, have expected earnings to grow at about 17.18 per cent over the coming wage round and this is the assumption adopted by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its latest forecast, published today.

The Institute's forecast, indeed, provides a good basis for trying to assess the economic outlook. Its track record is on the whole good and it presents a picture of what it thinks will happen if the present policies are continued.

This assumption is leading to an increasingly convoluted interpretation of what present policies are. For example, the Institute's assumption is that if wages grow at more than 15 per cent, the exchange rate of the pound will be kept constant, while the Treasury in its forecast to the Chancellor in early July seems to have assumed that a 15 per cent increase in earnings would lead to a fall in the pound's parity.

It is not just of consequence to foreign exchange dealers. The Treasury's assumption produces a better picture on employment and a worse picture on inflation.

The difference explains how it is that the Institute has inflation running at a lower annual rate in the last quarter of the year than at the beginning, whereas the Treasury forecast that even a 15 per cent rise in earnings would lead to rising inflation throughout 1978.

Where the forecast does confirm the Treasury's view, over two years ago after stringent criticisms from Shirley Williams, then Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

In effect, the industry was invited to put its own house in order—or the Government would step in and do it through legislation.

It is evidently time for an assessment of how successful the revised control procedure has been. The Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that it was evaluating the voluntary control system and added that it was considering commissioning some independent research on which to base its evaluation.

Suggestions that the OFT's choice of organization to carry out this research might be the Consumers Association, publishers of Which Magazine, are not kindly received by Peter Thomson, director of the ASA.

The speculation—unofficially confirmed—that approaches had been made to the association is understandable. For it was the association, through a study carried out in 1974 for the European Consumers' Bureau which unfavourably compared advertising regulations in Britain with controls in West Germany, that sparked off the original criticisms.

According to *Inco*, the world's largest nickel miner, the "world's smallest hole" measures one ten millionth of an inch—or one thousandth the diameter of a human hair. The hole is so small that it takes one cubic centimeter of gas—about the volume of a pair of dice—four months to pass through it. Now you know.

David Blake looks at the implications of the latest National Institute forecast

Judging the tides of economic and electoral fortune

1. ECONOMIC INDICATORS AHEAD OF GENERAL ELECTIONS

Election	000 UK unemployment seasonally adjusted (%)	000 change in unemployment at monthly rate over previous 6 months (total change since previous general election)	Annual % change on personal disposable income over previous 6 months (annual % change since previous general election)	Annual % rise in retail prices over previous 6 months (annual % change since previous general election)	Nominal average earnings % change over previous 6 months at annual rate	Annualised volume trade balance in previous 6 months (seasonally adjusted)
1959	461.4 (1.9)	4.8 (230)	1.8 (0.6)	-2.3 (3)	n/a	n/a
1964	389.9 (1.53)	-4.8 (-45.8)	4.3 (4.8)	5.4 (3.6)	8.1	-532
1966	302.1 (1.18)	-8.3 (-51.7)	9.8 (4.1)	2.8 (3.6)	9.3	-140
1970	597.8 (2.35)	8.5 (283.3)	6.8 (1.9)	8.8 (4.2)	17.2	-48
1974 (Feb)	577.1 (2.26)	-0.3 (-28.7)	-3.7 (3.8)	16.1 (8.1)	5.5	-4476
1974 (Oct)	613.7 (2.58)	6.1 (38.3)	5.5 (5.8)	17.9	36	-5176
1977 (Oct) (Forecast)	1430.0 (6.1)	20.0 (700)	3.1 (1.1)	12 (19.2)	10	-1200

2. SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE'S FORECAST

	Real GDP change, year/year	Real personal disposable income change, year/year	Unemployment (millions) quarter, million	Money supply change, fiscal year/fiscal year	Consumer prices change, year/year	Current account balance (year, £100m)	Public sector borrowing requirement (fiscal year, £100m)
1976	1.2	-0.5	1.3	9.8	15.2	-1.5	8.8
1977	0.6	-2.8	1.4	12.8	15.0	0.2	7.0
1978	2.7	4.4	1.7	13.0	10.6	2.1	7.5

however, is in its assertion that from now on we are all (or at least most of us) going to start feeling a great deal better off. The past year has seen an extraordinary fall in living standards, which has caused both a revision against pay restraint and its assumption of constant policies contains many elements which would have been described as inflationary action in previous years.

Not only does it allow for £1,250m worth of increased allowances through indexation; it also expects that allowing people to contract out of the state pension scheme will be worth another £400m.

These concessions are not enough, however, to prevent some time round October, 1978, from being the last moment when the Government could go to the country on a rising economic tide if it sticks to its present policies and wage inflation turns out roughly as expected.

It would do so after just over a year of rising living standards (up about 7 per cent from their lowest level), with a balance of payments in very heavy surplus, probably running at an annual rate of well over £1,500m. Inflation would be hovering just above the 10 per cent mark.

So much for the good news. Against that would have to be set first of all the damage to the Government's economic credibility which has been done by the scares of the past few years.

It would also be going to the country at a moment when the domestic economy was clearly beginning to turn against it. By the beginning of 1979 the institute and other forecasters expect the level of real disposable incomes to come under

really severe pressure as the damaging side of pay increases becomes apparent, with a sharp downturn in activity being apparent.

The great danger of waiting to the last moment to get the benefit of recovery is that by waiting too long the peak is past and the moment slips away. That would suggest either taking a chance and going earlier, perhaps in June when living standards will still be rising quite sharply and the next round of income tax cuts will be coming through, or seeking to stretch out the period before the election is held.

Doing that would require some action by the Government to put back into voters' pockets the purchasing power being taken out by inflation.

A reflationary package would also, in political terms, deal with the other problem which the Government is going to face in selling itself. This is that although disposable income is expected to rise, the institute's forecast holds out no hope of an end to the steady upward drift of unemployment.

How important unemployment is as a political issue is uncertain. As Table 1 at the top of the page shows, governments have won elections at times when unemployment was rising (1959) and lost them when it was falling (1964).

They have never, however, had to fight them when unemployment was at a very high level and still rising. In all the elections listed in the table where unemployment was rising, it was doing so from a comparatively low base.

The temptation to do something to push up living standards and cut unemployment

3. FORECASTS OF LIVING STANDARDS

	Personal disposable income £m	Consumer price index 1970=100	Real personal disposable income £m	Consumer expenditure 1970 prices
1976 I	20,428	198.0	10,314	8,811
II	20,856	203.3	10,260	8,730
III	21,831	209.9	10,449	8,824
IV	22,081	217.5	10,157	8,925
Year	85,305	207.2	41,180	35,290
1977 I estimate	22,679	227.4	9,972	8,720
II forecast	23,206	236.2	9,824	8,670
III	24,518	242.2	10,125	8,774
IV	24,995	247.6	10,095	8,830
Year	85,398	238.3	40,016	34,993
1978 I forecast	25,994	253.3	10,264	8,928
II	26,987	258.6	10,438	9,043
III	28,314	267.9	10,588	9,139
IV	28,872	275.1	10,497	9,167
Year	110,168	263.7	41,764	36,277
Percentage changes				
1977/76	11.8	15.0	-2.8	-0.8
1978/77	15.5	10.6	4.4	3.7
1979/78	13.1	13.8	-0.6	-1.1
1978/77	15.5	11.1	4.0	3.8

Sources: Economic Trends and NIESR estimates (a) The implied price consumers' expenditure series.

Business Diary: Rotation of corps • Travellers' check

As at the heart of the farm bureaucracy mark upward moves for two main's fastest-rising civil servants.

Franklin, an early to Brussels from the Ministry of Agriculture, the British dairy last year by returning to voicing Community to British Government for enlarging our sheep.

Now returning to as head of the Bureau in the Cabinet the level of deputy.

He will, in effect, adviser about the Agricultural Policy to the Street.

In one of the most agricultural civil in any EEC capital, succeeded as deputy Bank for farming with the mission by somebody much smaller and more is no less tough a

Williamson, 43, has the Min of Ag for 3 years. Since British to the EEC he has increasingly on Commissioners as under-secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture.

on the Civil Service chattered over the of the terms of try. His last job being the final brief Ministry was to serve special committee of of all member which examines ideas European Commission, they are put to the Ministers.

Job he was at one

removes from the bosom of the Common Agricultural Policy. Now he has been clasped to it and will spend at least two years at the centre of what many Brussels-watchers consider to be a powerful ally of the Community farming lobby.

Any port in a storm? Faced with the rigours of inflation, the falling value of sterling and a depressed freight market, Craig Shipping last year put more cash into commodities. Shareholders dejected by the net loss of some £276,000 which was incurred in this sector may have been cheered, however, by the news the Craig's investment in vintage port had increased in value by some 30 per cent, to £185,640.

Italian mafiosi are believed to be the source of forged Bank for travellers' cheques now being encashed in large numbers throughout the world. Since the first forgery was spotted in Amsterdam on August 9, others have turned up on a route running from France to Manila. Bob Ellis, of the Bank of Tokyo, fears that they will next appear in America, before crossing the Atlantic to Britain.

The counterfeiters in denominations of 50,000 yen (about 20,000 yen—have been issued in an old form, bearing the facsimile signature of S. Hara, a past president of the bank, and carrying a six-digit serial number. Although no decision has been taken, Ellis says that the bank is likely to honour any forgeries which are accepted in Britain. Understandably, he asks anyone who is in any doubt about

cash a yen travellers' cheque to telephone him at the bank.

Anthony Macksey is hoping that by the middle of next month he will have completed a plan for revamping Britain's ship repair industry.

Macksey, who this month became director of the ship repair activities of British Shipbuilders, faces the unenviable task of transforming a largely loss-making industry into a profitable one.

He is one of a number of executives drafted into British Shipbuilders on secondment and he intends—at least for the present—to retain his directorship of A & P Appledore International, the shipyard consultancy he helped to found.

Macksey has spent nearly all his working life in the ship repair industry, serving his apprenticeship with the Smith's Dock company on the north-east coast before taking a degree in naval architecture.

He subsequently became chairman of the Swan Hunter ship repair division and later moved to North East Coast Ship-repairers.

Macksey is responsible for running the companies which represent the bulk of the United Kingdom ship repair industry. Originally, many of them were excluded from the state takeover bill to enable the Government to get it through Parliament and on to the statute book.

Macksey is not daunted by his task. "It would be quite wrong to view the British ship repair industry as something which, as an entity cannot achieve real success," he said. "We shall see."

The advertising industry is itself about to come under scrutiny. The Advertising Standards Authority, set up to keep advertisements "legal, decent, honest and truthful", was radically overhauled just



"Excuse my ignorance, but is shoplifting by tourists an invisible import or an invisible export?"

LONDON BRICK COMPANY LIMITED INTERIM REPORT

Consolidated Results (unaudited)	6 months to 30 June 1977 £'000	6 months to 30 June 1976 £'000	Year to 31 Dec 1976 £'000
Turnover	42,667	38,332	78,580
Trading Profit	6,538	6,704	11,965
Less: Depreciation	883	776	1,820
Investment Income	5,755	5,928	10,345
Interest Charges	345	434	1,123
Profit before Taxation	6,100	6,382	11,468
Taxation	493	472	847
Profit after Taxation	5,607	5,910	10,521
Extraordinary item	2,998	3,124	5,325
Profit attributable to Stockholders	2,609	2,786	5,196
			900
	2,609	2,786	4,296

During the six months ended 30th June 1977 housing starts were 28 per cent lower than during the comparable period of the previous year. This factor, plus the bad weather early in the year and the continuing recession in other sectors of construction, have all adversely affected brick deliveries. Production has been maintained and as a result substantial stocks have accumulated. At the present time there are few signs of an immediate revival in demand but in the longer term the indicators suggest that there could be an improvement in private housebuilding. We do not at present intend to cut output and consider that with a high level of stock the Company will be well placed to meet the upturn in demand when it occurs.

The profits for the half-year would have been harder hit by the reduction in brick sales had they not been bolstered by the results of subsidiary companies in this country and from the growth in our overseas activities.

An interim dividend will be declared in October.

25 August 1977.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Occidental Overseas Capital Corporation

8 3/4% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures due October 1, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of October 1, 1969 between Occidental Overseas Capital Corporation, Occidental Petroleum Corporation, Guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Fiscal Agent, \$2,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of the above-captioned Debentures will be redeemed for the sinking fund on October 1, 1977 at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to October 1, 1977.

The numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed are as follows:

M11	423	2303	3595	4964	5918	6877	7932	8957	9906	10686	11615	12783	13445	14343	15033	15767	16577	17383	18359
20	1282	2313	3599	4972	5930	6889	7944	8999	9948	10721	11651	12799	13456	14354	15043	15777	16587	17393	18369
27	1287	2318	3604	4977	5935	6894	7949	9004	9953	10732	11659	12797	13461	14359	15048	15782	16591	17400	18376
34	1292	2323	3609	4984	5942	6899	7956	9011	9960	10740	11667	12803	13466	14366	15056	15790	16600	17407	18383
41	1297	2328	3614	4989	5947	6904	7961	9016	9965	10745	11672	12808	13471	14371	15061	15795	16605	17412	18388
48	1302	2333	3619	4994	5952	6909	7966	9021	9970	10750	11677	12813	13476	14376	15066	15800	16610	17417	18393
55	1307	2338	3624	4999	5957	6914	7971	9026	9975	10755	11682	12818	13481	14381	15071	15805	16615	17422	18398
62	1312	2343	3629	5004	5962	6919	7976	9031	9980	10760	11687	12823	13486	14386	15076	15810	16620	17427	18403
69	1317	2348	3634	5009	5967	6924	7981	9036	9985	10765	11692	12828	13491	14391	15081	15815	16625	17432	18408
76	1322	2353	3639	5014	5972	6929	7986	9041	9990	10770	11697	12833	13496	14396	15086	15820	16630	17437	18413
83	1327	2358	3644	5019	5977	6934	7991	9046	9995	10775	11702	12838	13501	14401	15091	15825	16635	17442	18418
90	1332	2363	3649	5024	5982	6939	7996	9051	10000	10780	11707	12843	13506	14406	15096	15830	16640	17447	18423
97	1337	2368	3654	5029	5987	6944	8001	9056	10005	10785	11712	12848	13511	14411	15101	15835	16645	17452	18428
104	1342	2373	3659	5034	5992	6949	8006	9061	10010	10790	11717	12853	13516	14416	15106	15840	16650	17457	18433
111	1347	2378	3664	5039	5997	6954	8011	9066	10015	10795	11722	12858	13521	14421	15111	15845	16655	17462	18438
118	1352	2383	3669	5044	6002	6959	8016	9071	10020	10800	11727	12863	13526	14426	15116	15850	16660	17467	18443
125	1357	2388	3674	5049	6007	6964	8021	9076	10025	10805	11732	12868	13531	14431	15121	15855	16665	17472	18448
132	1362	2393	3679	5054	6012	6969	8026	9081	10030	10810	11737	12873	13536	14436	15126	15860	16670	17477	18453
139	1367	2398	3684	5059	6017	6974	8031	9086	10035	10815	11742	12878	13541	14441	15131	15865	16675	17482	18458
146	1372	2403	3689	5064	6022	6979	8036	9091	10040	10820	11747	12883	13546	14446	15136	15870	16680	17487	18463
153	1377	2408	3694	5069	6027	6984	8041	9096	10045	10825	11752	12888	13551	14451	15141	15875	16685	17492	18468
160	1382	2413	3699	5074	6032	6989	8046	9101	10050	10830	11757	12893	13556	14456	15146	15880	16690	17497	18473
167	1387	2418	3704	5079	6037	6994	8051	9106	10055	10835	11762	12898	13561	14461	15151	15885	16695	17502	18478
174	1392	2423	3709	5084	6042	6999	8056	9111	10060	10840	11767	12903	13566	14466	15156	15890	16700	17507	18483
181	1397	2428	3714	5089	6047	7004	8061	9116	10065	10845	11772	12908	13571	14471	15161	15895	16705	17512	18488
188	1402	2433	3719	5094	6052	7009	8066	9121	10070	10850	11777	12913	13576	14476	15166	15900	16710	17517	18493
195	1407	2438	3724	5099	6057	7014	8071	9126	10075	10855	11782	12918	13581	14481	15171	15905	16715	17522	18498
202	1412	2443	3729	5104	6062	7019	8076	9131	10080	10860	11787	12923	13586	14486	15176	15910	16720	17527	18503
209	1417	2448	3734	5109	6067	7024	8081	9136	10085	10865	11792	12928	13591	14491	15181	15915	16725	17532	18508
216	1422	2453	3739	5114	6072	7029	8086	9141	10090	10870	11797	12933	13596	14496	15186	15920	16730	17537	18513
223	1427	2458	3744	5119	6077	7034	8091	9146	10095	10875	11802	12938	13601	14501	15191	15925	16735	17542	18518
230	1432	2463	3749	5124	6082	7039	8096	9151	10100	10880	11807	12943	13606	14506	15196	15930	16740	17547	18523
237	1437	2468	3754	5129	6087	7044	8101	9156	10105	10885	11812	12948	13611	14511	15201	15935	16745	17552	18528
244	1442	2473	3759	5134	6092	7049	8106	9161	10110	10890	11817	12953	13616	14516	15206	15940	16750	17557	18533
251	1447	2478	3764	5139	6097	7054	8111	9166	10115	10895	11822	12958	13621	14521	15211	15945	16755	17562	18538
258	1452	2483	3769	5144	6102	7059	8116	9171	10120	10900	11827	12963	13626	14526	15216	15950	16760	17567	18543
265	1457	2488	3774	5149	6107	7064	8121	9176	10125	10905	11832	12968	13631	14531	15221	15955	16765	17572	18548
272	1462	2493	3779	5154	6112	7069	8126	9181	10130	10910	11837	12973	13636	14536	15226	15960	16770	17577	18553
279	1467	2498	3784	5159	6117	7074	8131	9186	10135	10915	11842	12978	13641	14541	15231	15965	16775	17582	18558
286	1472	2503	3789	5164	6122	7079	8136	9191	10140	10920	11847	12983	13646	14546	15236	15970	16780	17587	18563
293	1477	2508	3794	5169	6127	7084	8141	9196	10145	10925	11852	12988	13651	14551	15241	15975	16785	17592	18568
300	1482	2513	3799	5174	6132	7089	8146	9201	10150	10930	11857	12993	13656	14556	15246	15980	16790	17597	18573
307	1487	2518	3804	5179	6137	7094	8151	9206	10155	10935	11862	12998	13661	14561	15251	15985	16795	17602	18578
314	1492	2523	3809	5184	6142	7099	8156	9211	10160	10940	11867	13003	13666	14566	15256	15990	16800	17607	18583
321	1497	2528	3814	5189	6147	7104	8161	9216	10165	10945	11872	13008	13671	14571	15261	15995	16805	17612	18588
328	1502	2533	3819	5194	6152	7109	8166	9221	10170	10950	11877	13013	13676	14576	15266	15900	16810	17617	18593
335	1507	2538	3824	5199	6157	7114	8171	9226	10175	10955	11882	13018	13681	14581	15271	15905	16815	17622	18598
342	1512	2543	3829	5204	6162	7119	8176	9231	10180	10960	11887	13023	13686	14586	15276	15910	16820	17627	18603
349	1517	2548	3834	5209	6167	7124	8181	9236	10185	10965	11892	13028	13691	14591	15281	15915	16825	17632	18608
356	1522	2553	3839	5214	6172	7129	8186	9241	10190	10970	11897	13033	13696	14596	15286	15920	16830	17637	18613
363	1527	2558	3844	5219	6177	7134	8191	9246	10195	10975	11902	13038	13701	14601	15291	15925	16835	17642	18618
370	1532	2563	3849	5224	6182	7139	8196	9251	10200	10980	11907	13043	13706	14606	15296	15930	16840	17647	18623
377	1537	2568	3854	5229	6187	7144	8201	9256	10205	10985	11912	13048	13711	14611	15301	15935	16845	17652	18628
384	1542	2573	3859	5234	6192	7149	8206	9261	10210	10990	11917	13053	13716	14616	15306	15940	16850	17657	18633
391	1547	2578	3864	5239	6197	7154	8211	9266	10215	10995	11922	13058	13721	14621	15311	15945	16855	17662	18638
398	1552	2583	3869	5244	6202	7159	8216	9271	10220	11000	11927	13063	13726	14626	15316	15950	16860	17667	18643
405	1557	2588	3874	5249	6207	7164	8221	9276	10225	11005	11932	13068	13731	14631	15321	15955	16865	17672	18648
412	1562	2593	3879	5254	6212	7169	8226	9281	10230	11010	11937	13073	13736	14636	15326	15960	16870	17677	18653
419	1567	2598	3884	5259	6217	7174	8231	9286	10235	11015	11942	13078	13741	14641	15331	15965	16875	17682	18658
426	1572	2603	3889	5264	6222	7179	8236	9291	10240	11020	11947	13083	13746	14646	15336	15970	16880	17687	18663
433	1577	2608	3894	5269	6227	7184	8241												

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

MEPC lines up sale of Canadian properties

By John Brennan
MEPC has agreed to sell its Canadian properties to a consortium of local pension funds. After some abortive approaches the property group has now provisionally sold its 55 per cent interest in MEPC Canadian Properties for \$551m, or \$13.60 cash a share, to a group of more than 10 Canadian pension funds represented by Morguard Trust Co.

Mr Christopher Benson, MEPC's managing director, explained yesterday that the sale will not only provide cash a backup for the group's leveraged overseas developments, but will also enable MEPC to speed its "cautious, but enthusiastic" move into the United States real estate market. Little if any of the cash is earmarked for repatriation.

Pensionfund Properties, the Canadian funds' holding company, is buying subject to the agreement of MEPC Canadian's minority shareholders and certain other conditions which MEPC believes will be satisfied. Assuming that there are no last-minute hitches, MEPC will receive the purchase money on or before November 15 this year. To avoid a conflict of interests Mr R. A. Greiner, president of the Canadian subsidiary, has resigned from the board of the British parent group.

Canada chipped in £3.9m of MEPC's pre-tax income last year, its largest single revenue source. And although the price implies a fairly stable capital loss, the return on the sales proceeds should more than cover the loss of Canada's firm or so after tax contribution.

Confirmation of the sale, coming after a number of abortive approaches in the past few years, helped the shares firm 2p to 94p yesterday.

Financial Editor, page 15

Lafarge at new 'high' on parent's approach

By Alison Mitchell
Bid hopes at Lafarge Organisation, sparked by news that discussions are taking place with the parent company, sent its shares soaring 23p to a year's high of 85p yesterday.

The building and construction group is having talks with Lafarge SA, the controlling company, on a possible offer for the balance of the capital. Lafarge SA already holds 55 per cent of the equity and a bid for the balance of the shares would cost the group some £2m.

The Lafarge Organisation has a 37 per cent stake in the French Lafarge Fondu International SA and the rest of the shares are held by the parent Lafarge group.

Lafarge, formerly Ciments Lafarge, is the largest producer of aluminous cement in the world, and manufactures and sells all types of cements, mortars and plasters. Although its head office is in Paris, the shares have been listed in London since 1972.

The Lafarge Organisation, formed in 1925, is a holding company in the building and construction industry with subsidiaries involved in the manufacture of refractory flues to refuse chute hoppers.

In the 12 months to December 31, 1976, the company made a pre-tax profit of £1.18m with all activities returning to profitable trading. The group pulled out of its involvement in Gass Reinforced Concrete and the sue stopped losses in revenue terms and reduced bank borrowings. Sales at True Five were maintained in the year but this is unlikely to be repeated this time round. Chairman Mr J. T. Kay warned that 1977 will be a difficult year for the division.

However, Durasteel's problems are now over and he confidently predicted increased volume and product range for this side of the business.

Good start after 24pc advance by Photopia

Tony May
The record results promised Mr Charles Strasser, chairman of Photopia International, have been achieved. Pre-tax profits for the year to April 30 rose 24 per cent to £778,000, a rise of 45 per cent in a second half to £376,000. Moreover, after a 32 per cent VAT went up 15 per cent to £7.79m, giving margins of 9.7 per cent, against 9.23 per cent last year.

The dividend of this Staffordshire-based importer and distributor of photographic, electronic and audio equipment, is set from 198p to 2.19p gross, or 1.98p net, after Mr Strasser's 9.3 pence.

he group sees no sign of a slackening, and Mr Strasser is confident of another year. Indeed the first three months of the current year already show an increase of 27.5 per cent over the same period last year.

Several new products were introduced over the year into the group's range, including a new music centre, LCD digital watches, TV games, a new generation of electronic flashguns and a pocket-sized single lens reflex from Minolta.

Mr Strasser recalls that in his interim statement he forecast peak profits and sales for the full year, and attributes the group's success to hard work, all round, planned marketing and an cooperative effort. He takes particular pride in the results as they were achieved against a background of further sterling depreciation, inflation, Government interference, and falling incomes.

Weak demand hits nickel

Continuing problems in the nickel and nickel industries use of weak demand and prices have claimed two victims.

Eastern Mining Corporation cut its nickel production by 10 per cent by suspending production at Great Boulder, Balda Fisher mine and at lower-grade areas at the Balda mines. The present price is called "unrealistically low".

Meanwhile, Inyati Rhodesian mine is more than production to 13,000 a month.

Briefly

to be called Campbell Roberts, Tyser Ltd, which will handle the United Kingdom broking activities.

EDINBURGH INDUSTRIAL
Edinburgh Industrial Holdings is to buy Southern Tankers for 1.4m ordinary shares and £165,000 cash. Total value is about £386,000.

EGA MAY HAVE SUITOR
Talks are on which could lead to an offer for Ega Holdings, the announcement will be made as soon as possible.

ST PAUL'S EMPLOYMENT
Lex Service Group and Ecco have agreed terms for Ecco to buy St Paul's Employment (subsidiary of Lex) for consideration of £512,000.

Abroad prices (midday indicators)

TRAIGHTS	Mid	Off	TRAIGHTS	Mid	Off
£ 1976	100	100	£ 1976	100	100
£ 1977	100	100	£ 1977	100	100
£ 1978	100	100	£ 1978	100	100
£ 1979	100	100	£ 1979	100	100
£ 1980	100	100	£ 1980	100	100
£ 1981	100	100	£ 1981	100	100
£ 1982	100	100	£ 1982	100	100
£ 1983	100	100	£ 1983	100	100
£ 1984	100	100	£ 1984	100	100
£ 1985	100	100	£ 1985	100	100
£ 1986	100	100	£ 1986	100	100
£ 1987	100	100	£ 1987	100	100
£ 1988	100	100	£ 1988	100	100
£ 1989	100	100	£ 1989	100	100
£ 1990	100	100	£ 1990	100	100
£ 1991	100	100	£ 1991	100	100
£ 1992	100	100	£ 1992	100	100
£ 1993	100	100	£ 1993	100	100
£ 1994	100	100	£ 1994	100	100
£ 1995	100	100	£ 1995	100	100
£ 1996	100	100	£ 1996	100	100
£ 1997	100	100	£ 1997	100	100
£ 1998	100	100	£ 1998	100	100
£ 1999	100	100	£ 1999	100	100
£ 2000	100	100	£ 2000	100	100

Hindson Print shares soar on bid approach

The shares in the Hindson Print Group jumped by 30p—or nearly 77 per cent—to 69p yesterday on the news that Ferguson Industrial Holdings has bought a holding of 14.88 per cent 43.34 per cent of Hindson and will make an offer for the rest of the shares at 69p cash each. Hindson's board advises shareholders to take no action. A price of 69p a share values Hindson at about £750,000.

Control of US Babcock goes to McDermott

J. Ray McDermott, the New Orleans-based offshore oil rig builder, has won the hard fought contest for the control of the United States Babcock Wilcox which has been going on since March.

United Technologies Corporation withdrew from the fray yesterday following an announcement by McDermott that 2.5m shares had been tendered for the 562.5 a share offer. Babcock shareholders, whose stock is purchased, will also be able to keep the \$2.5 special dividend to be paid by the company effectively increasing the value of the offer to \$5.5.

McDermott is to fund most of the \$302m cost with a \$295m revolving and term loan arrangement.

Business appointments

New director for Hamilton Brothers

Mr J. L. White, vice-president and general manager for Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas in Aberdeen, has joined the board.

Mr David Harris, has become deputy chairman (corporate affairs) of Caledonian Mining and Mr Keith Mitchell, deputy chairman (civil engineering and building) of United Kingdom, Mr Sloper continues as deputy chairman (mining).

Mr Gordon Rae has been appointed to the new post of financial controller of Anglia Television Group.

The following changes on the group board of directors have been made: Mr John Desington becomes senior deputy chairman, with specific responsibility for the building divisions, and will be chairman of the operating companies within these divisions; Mr J. Robert Edwards is an additional deputy chairman (part-time), with overall responsibility for the waste disposal division; Mr Malcolm Wood is to be chairman and managing director of Efficient Disposal and chairman of the operating companies within the waste disposal division; Mr Kenneth Griffiths has been made managing director of Polymeric Treatments.

Bigland has joined the board of Charterhouse Jagbet (Northern).

Mr C. J. Cornwall has gone on to the board of Morton Sundour Fabrics. Mr L. R. Croydon has resigned.

Mr Gerald Strickland-Clark becomes vice-president and managing director of Powell International.

Mr E. H. Clutterbuck has been elected deputy chairman of the court of directors of Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Insurance, in succession to Mr L. M. Harper Gow, who continues as an ordinary director.

Mr A. W. Houston is to be deputy chairman of Elliott Group of Peterborough.

Mr E. L. Williams has been made managing director of Sero Products.

Mr W. H. Withycombe has become managing director of Haden Carrier Maintenance.

Mr Nigel Brown has been made managing director of Ballam 67, the holding company for the oil storage and distribution activities of Burnett & Hallamsbury Holdings.

We Have More Than A Thousand Legs To Stand On

- Plastics for processing industries
- Plastics dispersions, mainly for the leather, paper, packaging, and textile industries
- Oil and gas, starting products for petrochemistry
- Basic chemicals and chemicals for virtually all branches of industry
- Dyes and pigments for all fields of applications
- Starting products for paints and other coatings
- Finished paints and other coatings, printing inks
- Adhesives for woodworking
- Production and processing of potash salts and fertilizers, rock salts, and chemicals
- Nitrogenous, phosphate and potassium fertilizers; crop protection agents, and feedstuff additives for agriculture
- Fibre raw materials and synthetic fibres
- Magnetic audio, video, and data recording media
- Nyloprint plates for printing techniques
- Pharmaceuticals

BASF has more than a thousand legs to stand on. BASF worldwide, consisting of 317 companies, manufactures 5000 products. Sales totaled DM 23,000 million in 1976.

The various product groups ensure flexibility and security for its business.

BASF's business is securely rooted in the diversity and quality of its product range marketed in 140 countries. Investors look for a company's performance and financial soundness. Almost one quarter of BASF's capital stock is held by investors outside of Germany.

Due to the demand for BASF products throughout the world, more than half of the BASF Group's sales are now generated outside of Germany. Europe alone — excluding Germany — accounted for DM 5,700 million or 27 percent of 1976 Group sales.

In Britain our products are marketed by BASF United Kingdom Limited which has its head office in Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. Other locations are in Hadleigh, Suffolk (agricultural products) and London (audio-video and EDP products).

If you would like to know more about BASF, please send this coupon to: BASF United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 4 East Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire SK3 6DG.

Send me a copy of your 1976 Annual Report

Name _____
Address _____

Balance Sheet of BASF Aktiengesellschaft as of December 31, 1976

Assets	1976	1975	Capital and Liabilities	1976	1975
Tangible Assets	2736.1	2607.9	Capital Stock	1768.5	1723.3
Affiliated companies	2686.3	2672.1	Reserves	2178.4	2025.3
Loans	46.4	41.3	Equity Capital	3946.9	3748.6
Investments	2732.7	2713.4	Special Reserves	200.2	192.0
Fixed Assets	5468.8	5321.3	General Reserves for Accounts Receivable	39.6	42.6
Inventories, Uncompleted Contracts, and Products on Lease	1379.6	1211.7	Pension Accruals	1052.0	934.9
Accounts receivable-trade	975.2	1043.4	Other Accruals	643.1	619.3
Other receivables	460.1	575.6	Accruals	1685.1	1554.2
Receivables	1435.3	1619.0	Liabilities for a Term of at least Four Years	922.8	1238.0
Securities	72.2	85.6	Other Liabilities	1638.0	1461.8
Cash	384.3	229.5	Liabilities	2580.8	2689.8
Cash and cash items	456.5	315.1	Profit available for Dividend	300.8	233.0
Current Assets	3271.4	3145.8			
Deferred Charges and Prepaid Expenses	3.2	3.1			

Statement of Income of BASF Aktiengesellschaft for the Year Ended December 31, 1976 - Summary in DM millions

	1976	1975
Sales	9798.4	8393.8
Increase in inventories of finished and semifinished goods and products on lease	111.0	J. 64.7
	9909.4	8329.1
Other company-manufactured capitalised items	165.9	168.5
Total	10075.3	8495.6
Costs of materials	4538.1	4024.2
Balance (gross profit) income from affiliates	5238.2	4471.4
Other income	75.0	145.4
	252.7	197.7
Personnel costs	2488.7	2184.5
Depreciation	564.8	567.1
Interest	147.1	173.0
Taxes on income and property incl. Equalization of Burdens Property Levy	467.7	283.5
Other taxes	12.7	13.6
Transfer of losses of affiliates	23.5	119.2
Other expenses	1505.9	1200.5
Net income for the year	395.5	272.9
Profit carryforward at beginning of year	0.3	0.1
Transfer to free reserves	355.8	273.0
Profit available for dividend	55.0	40.0
	300.8	233.0

The complete Financial Statements of BASF Aktiengesellschaft and its Consolidated German Subsidiaries are published in Bundesanzeiger No. 151 of August 18, 1977. They are fully certified by the public accountants — tax consultants responsible.

BASF Aktiengesellschaft
D-6700 Ludwigshafen

BASF

Laurentide Industrial Finance Division

olidated after-tax earnings in the six is period ending June 30 1977 were Can \$ 600 compared with Can \$ 2,679,000 in the period last year. Earnings per common increased 34.0% to 67.9 cents from 50.7

olidated finance receivables at June 30 were 4.0% above their level of a year ago. ngs were favourably affected by lower ST rates on bank loans and other short-borrowings.

ntide Financial Corporation Ltd with Office in Vancouver, British Columbia, la, is a major Canadian financial ration, providing diversified financial, g and speciality insurance programmes anadian consumers and businesses h more than 200 offices throughout la.

Operating summary:

	1977	1976
receivables	Can \$ 594,973,000	483,360,000
come	41,336,000	38,715,000
borrowing	15,450,000	15,201,000
nings	3,347,000	2,679,000
s per common share	67.9 cents	50.7 cents

Commodities

Mr Vamk said that if Brazil was found to be conducting an unfair trade price, the United States should retaliate by withdrawing special trade privileges.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel : 01-638 8631

THE SUNGEI BESI MINES MALAYSIA BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Richardson, for the year ended 31 March, 1977.

In pursuance of the social programme put forward by the Government for house ownership among the lower income group the company actively participated in and contributed to the Prime Minister's Task Force scheme for mine employees. In addition, considerable numbers of squatters residing on the company's mining leases were re-settled. Certain eligible employees were also allotted mined-out sites for the construction of their own dwellings with financial assistance by the company.

Copies of the Chairman's statement, together with the annual report and accounts, are obtainable from the London agents, Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

Recent Issues		Closing Price
Birmingham 13 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Bournemouth Wt 9% 1982 (389d)		137 1/2%
Bury 13 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Do Variable 1252 (137d)		137 1/2%
EP LK 14 (194d)		137 1/2%
Harvey 13 1/2% 1987 (377d)		137 1/2%
Cambridge Wt 9 1/2% 1985 (411d)		137 1/2%
175 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Colne Wt 9 1/2% 1985 (411d)		137 1/2%
E. Surrey Wt 9 1/2% 1985 (411d)		137 1/2%
175 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Lanmo 13 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Liverpool 13 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
London 13 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Newcastle Wt 13 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Rider E of 10p 10p		137 1/2%
175 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Southampton 13 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
175 1/2% 1985 (377d)		137 1/2%
Variable Rate Treas 1252		137 1/2%

British Sugar (375)	Oct 7	440f
Rotaflex (40)	..	7 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend.
 † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid.
 b £40 paid. c £15 paid. d £30 paid. e £25 paid.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Gold fixed: am, \$144.49 (an ounce); pm, \$144.20.
 Francsrand (per coin): non-resident, 5166-1804; (1804-804) resident, 2474-1494 (1804-804).
 Serenagale (new): non-resident, 347-49; (274-347) resident, 1494-1804.

Rates stayed firm on Lombard Street today, but the day's new credits was in sizable shortage. The Bank of England was finally required to assist the market by making a moderate number of overnight loans to six or seven houses at MLR (7 per cent), with a maximum of £100,000 per house. The amount of Treasury bills and small number of local authorities bills directly from the houses. This was thought to be sufficient to cancel out the shortage, although rates were still up at 61-63 per cent for first-class and Eastern Exchange bills, and 59-61 per cent for first-class and 57-59 per cent for first-class bonds—where they could be found. The main factors draining liquidity from the market, and the reason for the £100,000 payment to the Bank of the mortgage loans of a week ago, plus the £100,000 of the same element at Wednesday's lending.

Rates
Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 7%
(Last changed 12.8.77)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 5.5%
Discount Mkt Loans 6%
Overnight: High 7% Low 6%
Week Fixed: 6.75-7%

4 months	64-66	6 months	74-76
6 months	66-68	8 months	76-78
8 months	68-70	10 months	78-80
10 months	70-72	12 months	80-82
Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	70-72	6 months	74-76
3 months	72-74	9 months	76-78
6 months	74-76	12 months	78-80
9 months	76-78	15 months	80-82
12 months	78-80	18 months	82-84
Secondary Mkt. SEC Rates:			
1 month	64-66	6 months	74-76
3 months	66-68	12 months	78-80
Local Authority Market:			
2 days	64	3 months	68
4 days	66	6 months	70
1 month	68-70	1 year	72
Interest-Bearing Market:			
Overnight Open	74-76	Close	74
1 week	76-78	1 month	78
1 month	80-82	3 months	82
3 months	84-86	6 months	86
First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate):			
3 months	74	6 months	74
Finance House Base Rate 8 1/2			

Tin pact's future

Jakarta, Aug. 25.—Mr Peter La, executive chairman of the International Tin Council, said here that the organization would not disintegrate if Bolivia withdrew.

\$151.50: Aug. \$152.80: Oct. \$154.50:
 Dec. \$156.20: CHICAGO PMM.—
 Sept. \$145.00-145.10: Dec. \$147.00
 \$148.20: March. \$149.50: June.
 \$148.20: Sept. \$153.60: Dec. \$155.80.
 SILVER futures fell back from a 2.00c
 advance to end 0.10c to 0.40c up on
 the day. Aug. 42.50c: Sept. 43.80c:
 Oct. 44.35c: Dec. 44.70c: Jan.
 45.00c: March. 45.40c: May.

[illegible]

5128-	Nov.	520-518 ⁰⁰ c.	Jan.	826 ⁰⁰
526-	March.	130 ⁰⁰ c.	May.	533 ⁰⁰ -540 ⁰⁰
July.	545 ⁰⁰ c.	Aug.	547 ⁰⁰ c.	SOYABEAN
WEAL.	-Sept.	5157.50-20 ⁰⁰	Oct.	
	5137.50	Dec.	5137.80-50 ⁰⁰	Jan.
	5139.50-30 ⁰⁰	March.	5143.20	May.
	5146.00	July.	5149.00	Aug.
	SOYABEAN	OIL	-Sept.	19.81-00 ⁰⁰
	Oct.	19.75-60 ⁰⁰ c.	Dec.	19.10-15 ⁰⁰ c.
	19.15-10 ⁰⁰ c.	March.	19.20 ⁰⁰ c.	May.

1976/77	1976/77	1976/77
---------	---------	---------

[illegible]

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
Afore ye go

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

* Ex dividend, * Ex all, † Forecast dividend, ‡ Corrected price, § Interim payment proposed, ¶ Price at suspension, g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, h Bid for company, A Pre-emptive rights, B Forecast earnings, C Post capital reorganization, E Special dividend, F New issue, G Tax free, H Price adjusted for late delisting, ... No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 25.08.77, these date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1957—

	Index 25.8.77	% Yield	Div. % Yield	Index June 2, 1957	% Previous
The Times Industrial Shares Index	194.76	6.58	11.86	200.74	
Bearish Coys.	203.48	6.07	10.82	202.97	
Stronger Coys.	191.74	7.05	14.04	193.94	
Capital Goods	222.89	5.56	7.44	224.29	
Consumer Goods	229.84	6.90	11.78	204.29	
Share Shares	197.86	8.13	16.55		
Largest financial shares	194.76	6.58		204.76	
Largest industrial shares	203.53	6.05		200.49	
Commodity shares	203.63	5.83	11.45	201.67	
Gold Mining shares	204.86	10.49	21.44	204.76	
Industrial shares	204.61	6.89*		91.32	
Industrial preferences	55.49	22.49†		55.09	
S&P War Loss	20%	21.42‡		20½	

A record of the Times Industrial Share Indices is given below—

	High	Low
All-Index	290.70	60.12 (21.71.77)
1976	287.70	121.59 (22.02.77)
1975	271.35 (08.05.77)	115.85 (02.12.76)
1974	258.82 (18.11.75)	61.42 (06.02.75)
1973	238.12 (08.02.76)	51.25 (21.02.73)
1972	189.23 (21.02.72)	138.89 (24.11.71)
1971	198.41 (05.02.72)	174.49 (19.01.71)

■ Peak interest yield.

TO RUSSIA
into the Red
The 1,000 mile trip to Outer
space after more Soviet holidays
3 nights from \$86
5 nights from \$99
7 nights from \$109
9 nights from \$119
11 nights from \$129

1934 from £100
 1935 from £250
 1936 from £500
 1937 from £1,000
 1938 from £1,500
 1939 from £2,000
 1940 from £2,500
 1941 from £3,000
 1942 from £3,500
 1943 from £4,000
 1944 from £4,500
 1945 from £5,000
 1946 from £5,500
 1947 from £6,000
 1948 from £6,500
 1949 from £7,000
 1950 from £7,500
 1951 from £8,000
 1952 from £8,500
 1953 from £9,000
 1954 from £9,500
 1955 from £10,000
 1956 from £10,500
 1957 from £11,000
 1958 from £11,500
 1959 from £12,000
 1960 from £12,500
 1961 from £13,000
 1962 from £13,500
 1963 from £14,000
 1964 from £14,500
 1965 from £15,000
 1966 from £15,500
 1967 from £16,000
 1968 from £16,500
 1969 from £17,000
 1970 from £17,500
 1971 from £18,000
 1972 from £18,500
 1973 from £19,000
 1974 from £19,500
 1975 from £20,000
 1976 from £20,500
 1977 from £21,000
 1978 from £21,500
 1979 from £22,000
 1980 from £22,500
 1981 from £23,000
 1982 from £23,500
 1983 from £24,000
 1984 from £24,500
 1985 from £25,000
 1986 from £25,500
 1987 from £26,000
 1988 from £26,500
 1989 from £27,000
 1990 from £27,500
 1991 from £28,000
 1992 from £28,500
 1993 from £29,000
 1994 from £29,500
 1995 from £30,000
 1996 from £30,500
 1997 from £31,000
 1998 from £31,500
 1999 from £32,000
 2000 from £32,500
 2001 from £33,000
 2002 from £33,500
 2003 from £34,000
 2004 from £34,500
 2005 from £35,000
 2006 from £35,500
 2007 from £36,000
 2008 from £36,500
 2009 from £37,000
 2010 from £37,500
 2011 from £38,000
 2012 from £38,500
 2013 from £39,000
 2014 from £39,500
 2015 from £40,000
 2016 from £40,500
 2017 from £41,000
 2018 from £41,500
 2019 from £42,000
 2020 from £42,500
 2021 from £43,000
 2022 from £43,500
 2023 from £44,000
 2024 from £44,500
 2025 from £45,000
 2026 from £45,500
 2027 from £46,000
 2028 from £46,500
 2029 from £47,000
 2030 from £47,500
 2031 from £48,000
 2032 from £48,500
 2033 from £49,000
 2034 from £49,500
 2035 from £50,000
 2036 from £50,500
 2037 from £51,000
 2038 from £51,500
 2039 from £52,000
 2040 from £52,500
 2041 from £53,000
 2042 from £53,500
 2043 from £54,000
 2044 from £54,500
 2045 from £55,000
 2046 from £55,500
 2047 from £56,000
 2048 from £56,500
 2049 from £57,000
 2050 from £57,500
 2051 from £58,000
 2052 from £58,500
 2053 from £59,000
 2054 from £59,500
 2055 from £60,000
 2056 from £60,500
 2057 from £61,000
 2058 from £61,500
 2059 from £62,000
 2060 from £62,500
 2061 from £63,000
 2062 from £63,500
 2063 from £64,000
 2064 from £64,500
 2065 from £65,000
 2066 from £65,500
 2067 from £66,000
 2068 from £66,500
 2069 from £67,000
 2070 from £67,500
 2071 from £68,000
 2072 from £68,500
 2073 from £69,000
 2074 from £69,500
 2075 from £70,000
 2076 from £70,500
 2077 from £71,000
 2078 from £71,500
 2079 from £72,000
 2080 from £72,500
 2081 from £73,000
 2082 from £73,500
 2083 from £74,000
 2084 from £74,500
 2085 from £75,000
 2086 from £75,500
 2087 from £76,000
 2088 from £76,500
 2089 from £77,000
 2090 from £77,500
 2091 from £78,000
 2092 from £78,500
 2093 from £79,000
 2094 from £79,500
 2095 from £80,000
 2096 from £80,500
 2097 from £81,000
 2098 from £81,500
 2099 from £82,000
 2100 from £82,500
 2101 from £83,000
 2102 from £83,500
 2103 from £84,000
 2104 from £84,500
 2105 from £85,000
 2106 from £85,500
 2107 from £86,000
 2108 from £86,500
 2109 from £87,000
 2110 from £87,500
 2111 from £88,000
 2112 from £88,500
 2113 from £89,000
 2114 from £89,500
 2115 from £90,000
 2116 from £90,500
 2117 from £91,000
 2118 from £91,500
 2119 from £92,000
 2120 from £92,500
 2121 from £93,000
 2122 from £93,500
 2123 from £94,000
 2124 from £94,500
 2125 from £95,000
 2126 from £95,500
 2127 from £96,000
 2128 from £96,500
 2129 from £97,000
 2130 from £97,500
 2131 from £98,000
 2132 from £98,500
 2133 from £99,000
 2134 from £99,500
 2135 from £100,000
 2136 from £100,500
 2137 from £101,000
 2138 from £101,500
 2139 from £102,000
 2140 from £102,500
 2141 from £103,000
 2142 from £103,500
 2143 from £104,000
 2144 from £104,500
 2145 from £105,000
 2146 from £105,500
 2147 from £106,000
 2148 from £106,500
 2149 from £107,000
 2150 from £107,500
 2151 from £108,000
 2152 from £108,500
 2153 from £109,000
 2154 from £109,500
 2155 from £110,000
 2156 from £110,500
 2157 from £111,000
 2158 from £111,500
 2159 from £112,000
 2160 from £112,500
 2161 from £113,000
 2162 from £113,500
 2163 from £114,000
 2164 from £114,500
 2165 from £115,000
 2166 from £115,500
 2167 from £116,000
 2168 from £116,500
 2169 from £117,000
 2170 from £117,500
 2171 from £118,000
 2172 from £118,500
 2173 from £119,000

PESTIGE PARTNERS (1. Friends
of London people. Banquets through-
out London. W.1. Ring 01-487 5575
124 hrs.) 3

STUDY. PRIVATE TUITION for
"O" and "A" level, by Oxford
University Graduate. Call 01-487
6158 based West London. 01-974 5080

BRIDGE. "O" and "A" **3**
Bridges. Broccoli. Call 01-
576255. Cambridge. Tel.:
(0223) 50158.

STIRRED Airline Navigator will
deliver beer & car. anywhere.
Worcester 2677.

BRIDGE & **O LEVELS.**
"O" level. Oxford. 01-487 5575
on pressing. type setting, other
work. design. Tel. 01-487 5575
Typography—Hand Letter. Station
01-487 5575

ALL S. CHAPMAN, TUTORS.
"O" level. Oxford. 01-487 5575
Call 01-487 5575. Broad Square.
Telephone 01-351 0012 or 01-
487 5575

O LEVELS same as Cambridge.
Call 01-487 5575

[illegible]

SERVICES

**FAILED G.C.E.'S?
POOR GRADES?**

Our success with one year & two years old candidates has led us to combining intensive tuition with extra work and teaching in a friendly, lively atmosphere.

We have our own well-ventilated premises at 70, Upper Macao Road, opposite the Government Entrance.

Holland Park, W.11
01-257 1579

(continued on page 21)

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING**

01-837 3311.

This is the telephone number for placing an advertisement including Births, Marriages, Deaths in the Classified Columns.

Hours of business:
Weekdays 9 am-5.30 pm
Saturdays 9 am-5.30 pm
or send it to
TRE TIMES
PO BOX 77
New Printing House 57
Grey's Inn Road
London WC1N 3EZ
TELEPHONE 646771

Advertiser: Thompson
Address: 1001 E. Crown, Anchorage
Phone: 261-8371, 123-1121
MINIMUM CHARGE: 2
 in all classifications.
Display and Display size
 minimum 3cm.
NOTICE: All Advertis-
 are subject to the times
 of acceptance of Times
 papers Limited, copy
 which are available
 request.
PLEASE CHECK YOUR
 errors every ad-
 ments. Each one is
 checked and pro-
 thousands of mis-
 statements are handled
 mistakes do occur,
 ask therefore that you
 and if you
 error report it
 Classified Query leaps
 immediately by tele-
 262-4124.
 report that we can
 responsible for more
 one day's incorrect in
 25 years past.

FOR COURT PAGE
NOTICES AND
ALL OTHER DEF
Tel: 01-837 1

Published by Times
 New Printing
 1001 E. Crown
 Anchorage, Alaska
 Phone: 01-837 1232
 Registered as a
 Office.
